

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man

September 11, 1918

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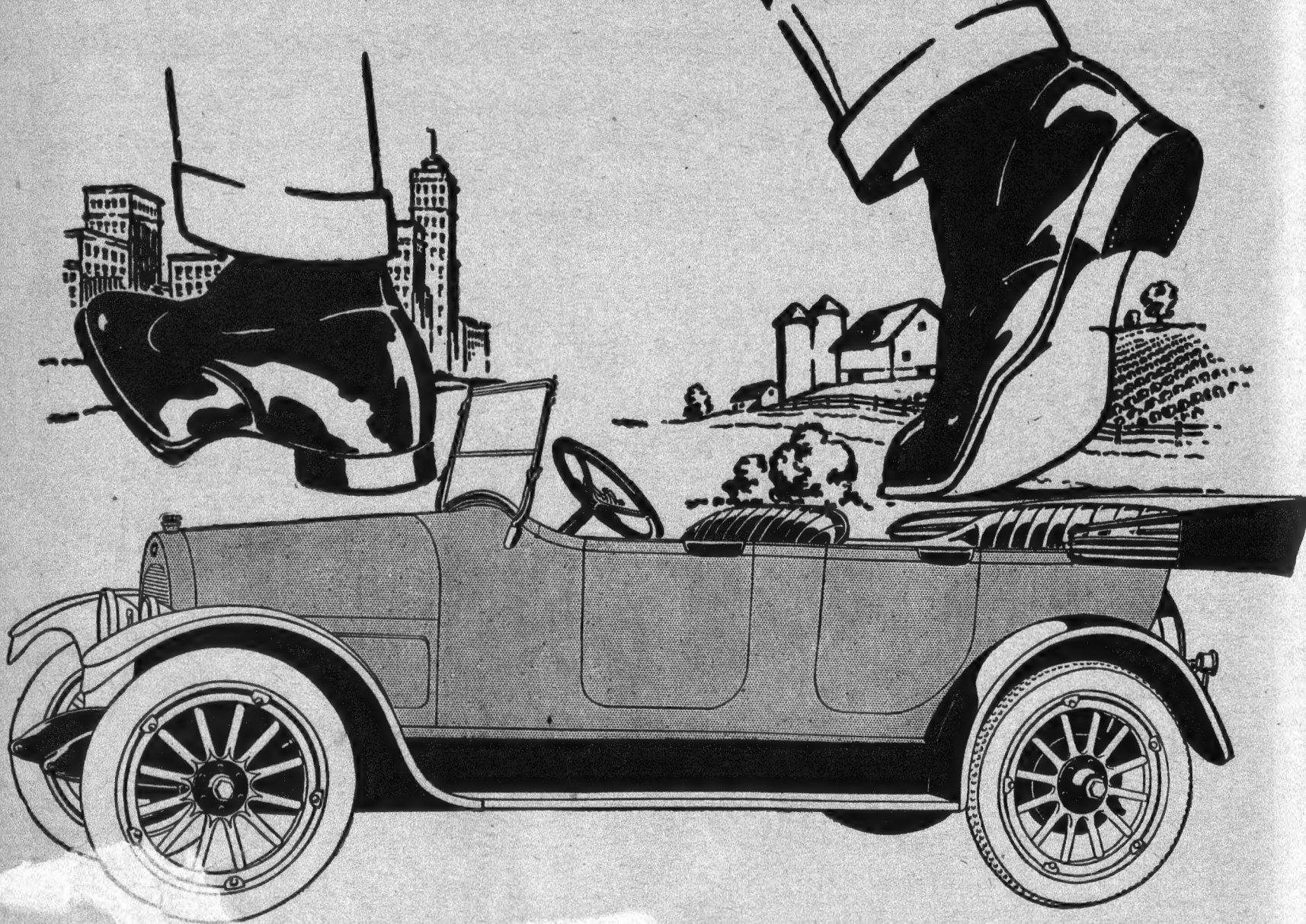
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A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period. Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

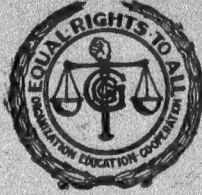
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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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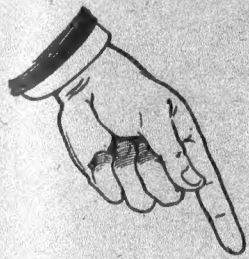
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The GRAIN GROWERS' Guide
WINNIPEG, MAN.



John W. Ward, who was for six years associate editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, was wounded in the leg two weeks ago. He writes us that he was in one of the hottest corners of the fight, and was going over the top with his unit when he felt a couple of sharp stings in the leg and an instant later found himself in a deep shell-hole. A comrade who was in the hole ahead of him helped to apply the first dressings.

A German machine gunner was pumping bullets around the shell-hole so thick that Ward waited three hours before he thought it wise to venture out. Then he started towards the dressing station and walked five miles until an officer of a Scottish regiment picked him up in his automobile and took him to the main dressing station. Here a Y.M.C.A. man gave him a package of cigarettes a bar of chocolate, some biscuits, and a cup of tea.

From the main dressing station he rode on lorries and in ambulances, stopping in one place for a couple of hours, and another for a couple of nights till he reached a regular hospital, where he had a good bath, was given a blue suit, and went under treatment. He says his wound is now nearly healed and he expected to be back in the fighting line by the time this is printed.

He says the wonder to him is that his wound was such a slight one considering the hail of bullets through which his company was charging. In fact another bullet struck him in the middle of the breast and tore part of the attachment off his gas-mask, but

glanced off without wounding him.

Many of The Guide readers will be acquaintances of Mr. Ward. If they would care to write to him his address is as follows: Pte. John W. Ward, No. 234015, c/o W. Ward, Esq., 95 Ranefagh Road, Felixstowe, England.

The Doo Dads will return next week to their regular accustomed romping place on the lower half of the Young Canada Club page of The Guide, where (their holidays being over) they will continue their weekly performances more mirthfully and amusingly than ever, to the delight of their innumerable friends, who are waiting to greet them on their return.

Three Crop Estimates are set forth together in this week's Guide—that of the North-West Grain Dealers' Association, which figures the wheat crop of the three provinces at 163,025,000 bushels; oats, 214,625,000; barley, 37,154,000; and flax, 7,000,500; that of the Winnipeg Free Press, which places the wheat total at 149,844,000; oats, 183,045,000; barley, 41,957,000; and flax, 5,056,300; and the estimate of the provincial department of agriculture of Saskatchewan, 98,464,845 bushels of wheat from 9,101,000 acres under crop in that province, which, on the basis of \$2.24 per bushel, gives a total value of \$220,561,252, or only \$4,974,748 less than the value of last year's wheat crop in Saskatchewan.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, has written an article on the early history and general characteristics of the Percheron, that appears in this week's Guide. The story of the development

and improvement of any breed of livestock always makes interesting reading and in view of the fact that this particular breed is popular and so wide spread throughout Western Canada, it should command the attention of every Guide reader who is at all interested in obtaining reliable information on Percherons.

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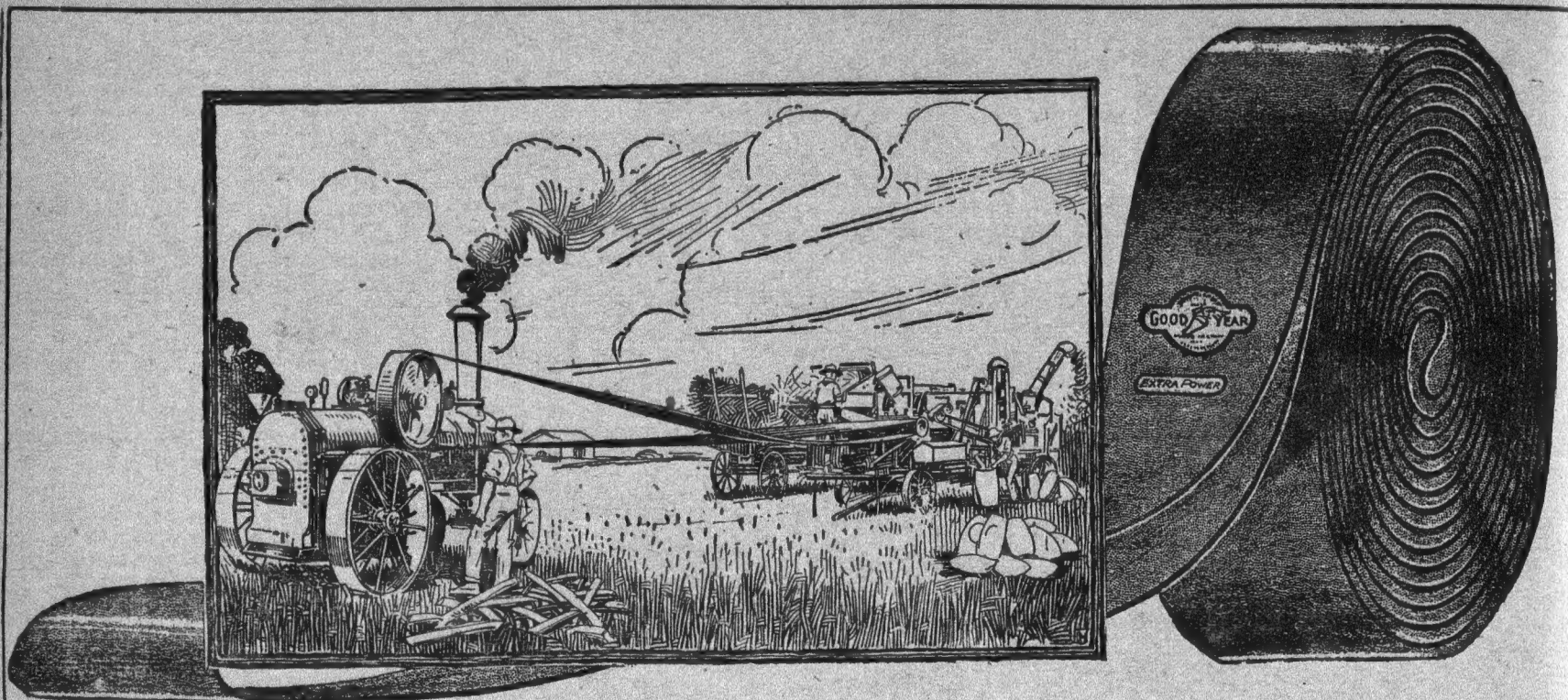
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So many people think they remember but they really don't. When required to locate that address definitely you may not be able to do so. If it's anything about products you use write us.

Put It Up to the Men Who Know

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Is this too good a belt for Farm use?

ANY number of business men have told us we were wrong in offering a high-grade belt to farmers. They claim that farmers buy entirely "on price."

We don't believe it.

They told us the same thing a few years ago about factory men. They said that belts were bought "on price," that no one would pay for the high quality we were putting into Extra Power Belting.

They were wrong.

Extra Power Belting proved absolutely that it was economical, because it gave better service and longer wear. Factory men now buy *more* Extra Power Belting than any other grade of belt we make.

We know that farmers have even greater need than factory men for high quality belts. For no-

body gives a belt harder usage than does the farmer. His belt is out in the weather—wind, rain and sun.

If it breaks down, it is usually costly and inconvenient, because the wages of the gang go on while the belt is being fixed. If the farmer needs a new belt he has to go miles to procure it.

TO-DAY, Poor Belts are an Extravagance

UNDERSTAND how belting is made, and you will see why this is so.

Rubber belting is cotton and rubber, the cotton for strength—the rubber to protect the cotton.

Once the rubber goes—the cotton soon weakens, and whips to pieces.

To-day cotton is away up in price—about three times what it cost before the war. Rubber has increased but little.

Cotton then is the big item of cost.

But the difference in grades of belting is largely a difference in

the quality of the rubber protection.

Does it seem reasonable to economize on the rubber protection that determines the life of the belt?

No more than it would be to carry a fine watch movement without a dust-proof case.

* * *

EXTRA POWER Belting is built of strong cotton, bound together with fine, tough rubber. The rubber, forced through the strands of cotton, forms into one solid mass. It really becomes rubber reinforced with cotton. The seam is sealed tight with pure rubber.

Is it any wonder that Extra Power Belting gives service long after ordinary belts go to pieces?

Is it any wonder that we believe farmers will buy it?

We offer Extra Power Belting as the longest wearing belting on the market, and therefore as the most economical for you to use.

Next time you need a belt, ask for Extra Power Belting.

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MADE IN CANADA

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 11, 1918

Tariff is Special Privilege

Special privilege has always sought to cloak itself in some form of right or justification. So strong is the influence exerted upon the human mind by self-interest that the beneficiaries of special privilege in very many cases have believed themselves absolutely entitled to the superior advantages conferred on them by an unjust system.

The privileged class in Great Britain who opposed the Reform Bill of 1832 and also the abolition of the iniquitous Corn Laws (which were tariff protectionism for the few, at a dire cost to the many) did so with quite as much self-righteousness as the advocates of protectionism in Canada at the present time evince in defending and advocating the laying of tariff burdens upon the many for the benefit and advantage of the few.

The vehemence of our Canadian advocates of protectionism recalls, indeed the vehemence of the opponents of the Corn Laws; in regard to which history repeated itself upon the introduction, in April, 1909, of Lloyd George's famous first Budget, that great beginning of sweeping fiscal and social reforms. Self-interest affects the mind as a magnet affects the compass. The silversmiths at Ephesus, who did a highly profitable business in making the silver shrines presented in the great temple of Diana there by devout worshippers, found their deepest religious convictions outraged by the preaching of Paul.

Thus, it is that beneficiaries of protectionism in our own country, such as the gentleman engaged in manufacturing at Fergus, Ont., whose letter expressing such violent indignation against the editorials in *The Guide* was printed in last week's issue, not only believe themselves to be wholly justified in their special privilege, but believe also that anybody who dares to question their right to that special privilege is animated by malice, lack of true patriotism, and all manner of evil-mindedness.

The plain truth of the matter is that a protective tariff means always, everywhere, and in every country, special privilege; that is to say, it means injustice. It is a violation of a fundamental principle of justice, which should be the foundation of all legislation. That principle is equity to all and special privilege to none.

The Next Victory Loan

A letter written to the *Financial Times*, of Montreal, by J. K. L. Ross, of that city, is published by that journal. Mr. Ross, the *Financial Times* points out,

is not only reputed to be the second wealthiest individual in Canada, but that he holds directorships in a number of our largest industrial corporations, therefore being peculiarly qualified to express an opinion upon the conditions of the forthcoming Victory Loan.

It is to be added that Mr. Ross is said to be the largest individual subscriber to the preceding issues of *Victory Bonds*. Here is his letter:—

Montreal, August 27, 1918.

Editor, *The Financial Times*, Montreal.

Sir: I have been asked for an expression of opinion on the question of the proposal (which apparently is on the point of receiving official endorsement) to exempt from Income Tax the forthcoming issue of Canadian *Victory Bonds*.

I feel strongly opposed to such an exemption and commend your paper upon its vigorous attitude against the proposal, which, while proving costly to the government, would at the same time give color to the

suggestion that it is intended to benefit the rich man at the expense of his poorer neighbor.

It is no argument in favor of the tax-exempt provision that the previous war bond issues of the Canadian Government carry this exemption, and it is mere weakness to persist in a course when such has been universally recognized as mistaken. The Governments of our Allies, that at the outset adopted the Income Tax exemption feature in their bond issues, have been courageous enough to acknowledge the blunder involved in such exemptions and have abandoned these costly methods of finance.

It is distressing to have to record that the only argument of any consequence offered in support of tax-exemption is the argument born of fear; for our Finance Department, in the excess of its timidity, is afraid that the bonds "will not go" unless they are made tax-exempt. The blame is not entirely the Department's, however. Are their advisers, our bankers and brokers, asleep? What sort of kudos will they be able to claim, what exalted niche in the financial Hall of Fame will be theirs for successfully conducting this autumn a selling campaign where the securities offered represent Canada's entire credit, and the rate is five-and-a-half per cent., carrying a bonus?

Let them bestir themselves to march on Ottawa and inject into the Department a proper degree of courage, and an unshakeable confidence that Canadians can at least lend their money to their country, without a bonus, and with the same spirit prevailing with which they have given and are continuing to give their flesh and blood.

Yours truly,

J. K. L. ROSS.

By the Finance Minister's decision the new Victory Loan will be tax-exempt. Canadian patriotism will see to it that the loan is a success; and no true Canadian, if the bonds were taxable, would hold back a dollar of the money he will devote to helping to make the loan a success.

The exemption is not only wholly wrong in principle, but is, as J. K. L. Ross points out, unjustifiable even from the low viewpoint of expediency, from which an attempt has been made to justify it. That the earlier issues of *Victory Bonds* are tax-exempt is not to the point. The earlier contributions of Canadian man-power were on the voluntary basis; but the country has now come to conscription, and there should be an end to privilege. The new Victory Loan will make a total of \$1,250,000,000 of tax-exempt national bonds of Canada yielding an annual total in round figures, of \$67,000,000 to their holders. Every dollar of that annual total of \$67,000,000 of income will be exempt from taxation; and to make up for that exemption, there will have to be increases in taxation otherwise levied.

But the only view which Canadian patriotism can take is, that whatever the money cost of the war, and however great the material wastage, there is a still greater cost being piled up with every day that passes, which is incalculably greater than can be expressed in money or in any material terms.

The sense of duty to the men at the front and to the cause for which they are battling comes first. That sense of duty in the Canadian people will ensure the success of the forthcoming *Victory Loan*.

As to Public Ownership

The *Victoria Times* prints an interesting report of an address made by a gentleman from Montreal at a luncheon of the Rotary Club in that city, from which we quote:—

Anyone, remarked the speaker, who wanted to get something cheaper than the existing price immediately advocated the Government ownership of that utility. "Why not extend the idea," asked Mr. Sandwell, "and include grocery stores and shoe-shine parlors?"

"The word people is a beautiful word,"

remarked the speaker. "It is nice to think of the people owning everything. But it is not good that the people should own everything. It is not good for anyone to own anything which he is incapable of looking after."

Winnipeg's civic light and power enterprise, like the publicly-owned Hydro-Electric enterprise in Ontario, is daily demolishing this doctrine that public ownership cannot be successful. In Glasgow, Birmingham, and other cities in Great Britain, public ownership of public utilities has been in operation for many years; and the same is true of many cities in the continent of Europe. In Australia and New Zealand public ownership is a long-standing success. Since the war began the British government has applied the most important principle of it to mines, shipping, railways, and ammunition plants, and even to the preparation of the commodities in use in the everyday life of the British people.

It was for the purpose of securing greater efficiency that the United States government had to take over the vast railway systems of that country, consisting of more than one-half of the total railway mileage of the world. A short time ago the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States followed the railway systems; and it is a safe prediction that many other utilities in the United States are going to follow the same course before many months have passed. The government at Washington is already taking over the packing-houses, refrigerator cars, cold storage plants and warehouses, and the other essential parts of the meat-packing industry.

The antagonists of public ownership would be giving the public something to the point if they could show that "the best brains, the highest talent and widest experience," which the *Montreal Gazette* speaks of in a recent article as being employed in the management of privately-owned public utilities, have not in many cases devoted themselves largely to the camouflaging of profiteering operations private greed under the protection of special privilege.

So Far, So Good

In his speech at Toronto last week, Premier Borden made an important announcement in regard to the taking over by the Dominion government of railway mileage, including the whole Canadian Northern system, which makes a total of over 14,000 miles of railway track now owned by Canada. All that mileage is to be operated, the Dominion premier announced, by one management, with a view to which the board of the Canadian Northern would immediately be re-constituted. This publicly-owned and operated Canadian railway system, he announced further, is to be connected with steamship lines on both the Atlantic and the Pacific. And, most important announcement of all, "its operation is to be kept absolutely free from party and political interference."

This is an announcement welcome to the people of Canada as a partial filling of their cup of satisfaction in respect of the government's dealing with the railway problem of the Dominion. There is in Canada, according to the latest available figures, a total of some 26,000 miles of railway track outside the 14,000 miles in respect of which Premier Borden made his announcement. In that 26,000 miles is included the C.P.R. mileage of over 18,000, the Grand Trunk mileage of a little more than 5,700, and the Grand Trunk

Pacific mileage, which is stated in the latest Dominion blue-book to hand as 2,369.

To fill to the brim the cup of satisfaction before referred to, Premier Borden will have to be in a position to announce to the Canadian people that all the railway mileage in Canada between the two oceans has been brought under public ownership and operation.

Britain's Food Production

From one of the leading Canadian correspondents in London came, within the past week, the following cable despatch:—

"What do your Canadian farmers and ship-
pers think of this bumper British harvest?
We may grow four out of every five loaves
we eat, instead of only two, as before the
war. What of Canada then as Britain's
wheat granary?"

The speaker was a well-known British farming expert, whom I met when traversing this week seven typical English agricultural counties. This tour confirmed the official estimate that only once in the annals of British agriculture, namely 1868, has a British harvest been better.

Government control gives the Englishman his four-pound loaf for nine pence, but the government minimum ensures the farmers 55 shillings per quarter for home-grown wheat, while prices on other farm produce soared so high that the farmer coined money. He got into a mid-summer panic over the army comb-out of farm labor, but saw thousands of acres of wheat, barley and oats being stooked and carted quickly enough, with help allotted by soldiers.

German prisoners, organized groups of school boys and corps of land girls are doing efficiently.

The policy of the food production department, under the direction of Sir Charles Fielding, based on production from plowed land, yields three times the amount of food obtainable from grass land, and if grass is devoted to raising beef the proportion will be still higher.

It is a big question how far Britain's march toward self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, if continued, will affect Canada's place in the market.

Under the stress and pressure of the war, the people of Great Britain have wisely increased the amount of production from their own soil. In addition to "carrying on" with such superb fortitude in every other way essential to the winning of the war, they have made themselves a nation of food producers. Will they continue after the war is ended to produce food as they are doing now, and as they have never done before, save once only, since the industrial revolution which began about the middle of the eighteenth century and ended by making Great Britain the workshop of the world?

In normal conditions, its manufacturing industries must be Britain's supreme concern. At the same time, it may well be believed that never hereafter will British agricultural production be allowed to fall so low as it fell in the era which ended with the rushing of the German hordes into

Belgium. If, in the time to come after the restoration of world-peace, Great Britain is going to maintain itself in a position of not requiring as much food from overseas as before the war, the food producers of Canada will have to seek other markets; and the necessity of freer trade intercourse with the vast and populous country to the south of us will force itself more than ever upon the people of this country.

Inefficiency at Ottawa

Complaints are being made in many parts of the Dominion in regard to the slowness and, in some cases, mistakes of the Department of Finance at Ottawa in regard to Victory Bonds and the Business Profit Tax and Income Tax systems. Many cases are reported of persons whose payments on Victory Bonds were completed several months ago, but who have not yet received a bond. In the matter of the business profits taxation, there have been delays which it is difficult to excuse, even when every due allowance is made for the immense amount of work made necessary at Ottawa by the introduction of these new methods of direct taxation and by the issues of Victory Bonds.

The organization of staffs and systems for the doing of this work with all the speed consistent with thorough accuracy is what the Minister of Finance, who has enjoyed the reputation of an able administrator, is there for. Unfortunately there appears to be reason to believe that the Department of Finance is giving evidence of a deplorable lack of effective organization and system in the doing of the work referred to. Would it not be well for Sir Thomas White to secure, from wherever they are to be found, the ablest men procurable to handle the work of organizing these activities of the Department of Finance into thorough efficiency?

And should not the working of the Business Profits' Tax system and the Income Tax system each have a special, separate department, or sub-department for itself, under the charge of such a man of proved ability and experience fitting him for a position of such responsibility? The cost of establishing such departments, or sub-departments, would be an excellent investment for the Dominion government to make. A large proportion of the Dominion's revenues, which is bound to become a continuously larger proportion, is going to be derived from these systems of direct taxation.

Taxing Luxuries

After some 70 meetings, at which more than 150 experts gave testimony, a special committee of the British House of Commons has completed its task of deciding what articles are to be classed as luxuries and made to bear a special tax of twopence on each shilling of their cost, and what articles are to remain on the list of necessities, on which there is to be no addition to the present rate of taxation.

The total revenue of the British government for the past fiscal year was \$3,535,000,000, of which all but \$485,000,000 was derived from direct taxation. The \$3,050,000,000 realized from direct taxation represents an average of about \$65 per head of the population. The total revenue did not suffice to meet the requirements of the government's policy of providing for the interest charges on the debt and paying as large a proportion of the cost of the war from current revenue as had been judged advisable. It was not considered a wise course to impose higher taxation on articles of necessity than they already bear, adding materially to the cost of living; but there was a general agree-

ment in parliament that luxuries should be made to pay more. Hence the appointment of the special committee to determine the articles to be classed as luxuries.

Among the articles so scheduled are yachts, motor cars, furs, silks, perfumes, fans, servants' liveries, billiard tables, musical instruments, curios and antiques, liqueurs and cocktails. In regard to these and many other articles the committee's task was fairly easy. It became more difficult when the question to be decided was when certain articles of necessity crossed the line and became articles of luxury on account of their extra quality and cost.

Men's clothing has been fixed at \$40; women's suits become taxable at \$35. No statement has been made of the amount expected to be derived from this taxation of luxuries; but it is likely to be considerable. And it is more than likely that in other countries than Great Britain there will be more and more of direct taxation.



If the Reports prove true that John Bull, unlike Oliver Twist, is not going to keep on asking for more after the War, the Western Farmer will have to Look to Another Market.



The farmer's well-kept herds and flocks and the products of his broad fields are the chief source of Canada's national wealth. This must not be forgotten in formulating an after-the-war national policy.

—Photo on the Experimental Farm, Brandon.

What Kind of National Policy

ARTICLE II.

A BACKWARD glance over Canadian history to the time of Confederation, and a cursory examination of the material development that has taken place in Canada during the past 50 years, disclose the fact that the growth and progress of this Dominion have been very closely related to, and indeed almost wholly dependent upon, an active interest in our affairs, on the part of the money-earning and money-saving peoples of other countries. That is why the period which will come upon all the nations of the world at the end of the war with varying degrees of intensity, holds for Canada the severest testing-time that she has ever experienced. It will be a time of standing absolutely alone. For the first time in her history, Canada will be left dependent almost entirely upon her own resourcefulness and ingenuity.

Capital will not be as ready after the war, to flow into Canada from Great Britain and the countries of Europe as it was during the old days of peace. Each of our lenders in years gone by will have its own problems of reconstruction to solve. The industries and values created by the war will cease to exist, and the disturbing questions of debt and new financial and moral obligations will confront Canada with an insistent and unavoidable appeal.

Canada's Position After the War

Let us consider the probable situation in Canada at the restoration of peace. Consider it as it has been pictured recently by the President of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association:—

"Between 200,000 and 250,000 workmen engaged in the manufacture of munitions and war supplies will have to be provided with other employment. Many factories not directly producing munitions or filling war contracts have an indirect relation to war industries. In greater or lesser degree their staffs and plants are engaged in furnishing material and supplies for war purposes. For the time the whole industrial fabric rests upon a war basis. Inevitably there will be a shock and dislocation when the war ceases. Not only will industries employing a quarter of a million of men have to be re-adapted to a state of peace, but between 300,000 and 400,000 soldiers will return from Europe for whom places must be provided. In short, between 600,000 and 700,000 men released from military service or from war industries will have to be placed on the land, in the factories, in the shops, in the professions or in such other position as they may desire or as may be available. Since many of these men have families, altogether at least 1,500,000 or possibly 2,000,000 people will be vitally affected by the withdrawal of the armies from the field and the cessation of war orders for Canadian factories. Not only will we have to provide occupation or support for 1,500,000 people, but we will carry a tremendous financial obligation.

An Unburdened Agriculture the Foundation Rock of Canada's Future Prosperity---By Norman Lambert, Secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture

Thus far the greatest revenue we have raised in any year was \$170,000,000. When the war is over, in order to meet pensions, interest and the general purposes of government our annual charge will be \$350,000,000 and possibly \$400,000,000. If we are to bear this load it is vital that the production of field and factory should be increased, new industries created, old industries expanded, home markets enlarged and exports of manufactures and farm products multiplied."

A Stupendous Job Ahead

The outlook is not bright. The problem of increasing production in Canada after the war to the point where we shall have an annual return in revenue sufficient to carry a charge of \$400,000,000 per year will be stupendous. There is no use in attempting to mince matters. The job that lies before this country at the end of the war, will be bigger and more serious even than that involved in the present duty of maintaining an active participation in the world struggle. And the great hope of the country is its vast stretches of unbroken and unsettled lands. In the concluding sentence of the preceding paragraph, reference is made to the vital need of new and enlarged industries and of increased exports of manufactures as well as of farm products. Devoutly as it is to be wished that Canadian factories and workshops should not only maintain, but extend the export connections which they have gained during the past four years through war industry, the trade records of Canada prior to 1914 do not inspire great faith or belief in such a possibility. In the true sense of the word, our export trade in manufactures before the war was almost a negligible quantity. With the exception of farm implements, flour and packing-house products, the two last-named being partly creditable to the land, there were no exports of manufactures from Canada in ante bellum days, to amount to anything. Through the urgent necessities of war, which have obliged the British and allied governments to spend over twelve hundred million dollars in Canada since 1914, manufacturing plants have become larger and more numerous, and exports of manufactured munitions of war to the battle-fields of Europe, have grown with remarkable rapidity. The question now is: Can this enlarged manufacturing equipment, established in Canada for war purposes, continue to produce goods for export in times of peace? What markets outside of Canada will be open to Canadian manufactures? Britain, France, Belgium and Russia are often mentioned as big, prospective markets for Canadian manufactures. To say the least, the first three of these countries which have been accustomed to export more manufactured goods to

us than we have exported to them, present doubtful prospects as customers of the Canadian factory. The same necessity of developing new trade will be just as pressing in the present warring countries of Europe as it will be in Canada; and there will be a corresponding desire on their part to import as little as possible from other nations. The purchasing power of the world will be reduced when peace comes; and only the absolutely necessary things of life are likely to be considered by these nations now at war. If Russia finally reaches a state of political re-establishment, an opportunity for certain lines of Canadian goods should be available to our manufacturers. But the point is, that greater initiative and efficiency in organization will be required in penetrating new markets with Canadian manufactures when the war is over, than are required now in placing munitions overseas.

A Service, Not an Expense

Manufacturing in Canada in the past has been dependent always more or less upon governmental assistance. With the present industrial plant in Canada, enlarged and enriched as the direct result of the era of war, it is very necessary, if the country as a whole is to receive the benefit, that manufacturing henceforth should be prepared to compete, more and more freely both at home and abroad with the factory products of other countries. If manufacturing in Canada cannot face such competition, then it is not in the best economic interests of the Dominion that other industries and other resources which have proved in the past their capacity in facing world competition, should be hampered and injured by the continuance and enhancement of such a national policy as was inaugurated at Ottawa in 1879. For example, the President of the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association emphasizes the fact that during the last five years imports of Japanese goods into Canada have increased 130 per cent. Shall Japanese goods which have found a market in Canada, despite a protective tariff averaging 42 per cent., be kept out by means of a national policy involving further government assistance, or by the industrial enterprise, initiative and efficiency of our manufacturers?

It is to be hoped that the factories of Canada will help to extend the industry of the country by swelling the volume of our export trade. It is to be hoped that manufacturing will flourish after the war as it is flourishing during the war, and that its products will find a place on those markets overseas which are now being flooded with shells. But the factory and the workshop must flourish in the act of giving sound business service to Canada, and not as an expense.

The Position of Agriculture

There is no doubt about the capacity of Canada's agricultural and grazing lands, to produce grain and livestock to compete in the open markets of the world with similar products from any other country. With but a small proportion of the arable lands of the Dominion under cultivation, and despite the fact that the rural population in the older districts of Canada has been steadily decreasing, exports of agricultural and animal produce have been the principal sustaining factor in the country's trade. Under severe handicaps in the form of a depleted labor supply and increased costs of production, the farm has not only maintained, but increased its output during the war. Much more could have been done in the past, and could be done today, if the cultivated and occupied areas in the rural districts were only larger. To bring about such a condition will be Canada's first and most important problem after the war.

At the present time, according to data supplied by the Department of Interior, at Ottawa, the three middle western provinces of Canada have 31,819,158 acres of unoccupied and uncultivated land, accessible to the railways. It is described as follows:—

(1) Patented or disposed of:—	
Manitoba	2,007,840 acres
Saskatchewan	8,178,370 acres
Alberta	8,831,400 acres
(2) Undisposed of and within 20 miles of existing railway lines:—	
Manitoba	2,667,936 acres
Saskatchewan	1,912,864 acres
Alberta	8,220,748 acres

This means that in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, situated within 20 miles of a line of railway and lying in a state of idleness, there are privately-owned and government-owned lands covering an area of nearly 32 million acres, which exceeds by six million acres the largest crop area the West ever had.

In addition to the idle lands of the West there is also the promising fifty million acre clay belt of Northern Ontario, with its rich growth of pulpwood which merely awaits the settler's axe, to be turned into a commercial quantity for the benefit of the country. This idle land must be brought under cultivation, and that portion of it which is the property of private interests must be utilized. As a stimulus to such an end, a direct tax on all unimproved land values should be levied by the federal government. If the government wants revenue, there is at least thirty million dollars per year going to waste at the present time through the absence of a federal tax on the unimproved values of land in Canada. And it may be observed here, in passing, that the principle of direct taxation which has been adopted only in a small degree during the war, ought to be fully incorporated in any national policy that may be formulated at a later date.

A Place for the Returned Soldier

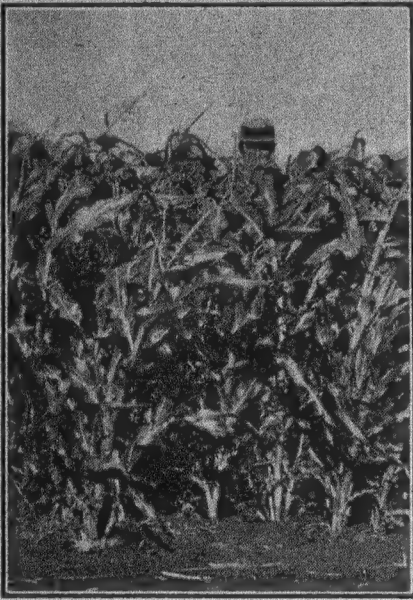
It has been said that Canada will be obliged to find employment not only

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The Plots at the M.A.C.

A Few of the Results of the Field Crops Experiments at the Manitoba Agricultural College

By R. D. Colquette



North-Western Dent in Drills Six Inches Apart.
—Photo, August 23, 1918.

HAD any farming experience?" That was the first question I heard after landing in the West away back in the early noughts of this century. I had just stepped off a harvest excursion train with bulging hopes and a flat pocket book. The harvest was a good one and representatives of the farmers from different districts were right on the job at the Winnipeg depot to pick up the men as fast as they arrived. Yes, I had had considerable farming experience. In fact, all the experience I had scraped together was of the farming variety. Upon learning this the farmer who had put the question made an offer of \$2.00 a day. Economic necessity, as the Socialists have it, compelled me to accept without hesitation. And that was my first intimation of the value which the western farmer places on experience. In hiring a man or adopting a new method of farming it is his acid test.

Now experience and experiment are very similar words. You get pretty nearly through them before they branch off in different directions. They are also closely allied in practice. The experimental farms, for instance, are devoted to accumulating agricultural experience in a systematic, orderly way. By so doing they are saving the farmers a great deal of costly effort, for though experience is the greatest of all schools the tuition fees are notoriously high. A vast fund of reliable experience on practical farm subjects is being accumulated by the experimental farms of western Canada and it is the purpose of this series of articles to make some of this experience available to the farmers of the prairie provinces. Recently I spent a day looking over the experimental work with field crops at the Manitoba Agricultural College. The following remarks are based upon information supplied by Prof. T. J. Harrison and his assistants as we discussed field topics during the course of the day.

A Staff of Specialists

The experimental work in field husbandry at the college is under the direction of Professor Harrison. To give some idea of the systematic way in which it is conducted it is necessary to say something of how it is organized. In the first place there is the division of cereal crop improvement. This

is under the direct supervision of W. T. G. Wiener. It deals only with the main cereal crops, wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye and peas. The systematic improvement of these crops is the object of Mr. Wiener's work. It includes the importation of new varieties, plant breeding and the selection of the most promising strains from common varieties, hybrids and the importations.

Another division deals with forage crop improvement. This is in charge of Wm. Southworth, a plant breeding specialist of wide experience. The work is somewhat similar to that conducted with cereal crops. More time, however, is spent on it for the reason that less has been accomplished in Western Canada with forage crops than with cereals. A big field for investigation exists with alfalfa, sweet clover, and other legumes, and the grasses. Results that will mean much to western agriculture are being obtained.

A third division, and one of great immediate importance to the farmer is devoted to soil and crop management. J. H. Ellis, who graduated from the college this year, is in direct charge of this work. Mr. Ellis has been on the job for five years and knows the 700 plots under his care like a book. In soil management, experiments are conducted with different cultural methods, including treatment of summerfallow and of stubble, depth of plowing, packing, and different methods of preparing sod land. In crop management, experiments are carried on with all grain and forage crops in rates, dates and methods of seeding, dates of cutting, variety testing, etc. The various methods of handling intertilled crops are also given full attention.

The field husbandry department also supervises farmers' co-operative experiments, in which small amounts of seed of approved varieties of grain and other crops are supplied to farmers for experimental planting. This division is in charge of D. W. Robertson and valuable information is being compiled as to the crops and varieties suitable for the different districts of the province. At present there are nine such districts fixed more or less arbitrarily, but at the conclusion of the soil survey of the province, at present under way, new districts based somewhat on the soil conditions, but taking climatic conditions into account as well, will be established. Professor Harrison also has charge of the college farm, where crops are produced under field conditions and where the experimental data

may be further checked according to its value from the practical farmer's viewpoint. It will be seen therefore, that there is nothing spasmodic about the work. A general advance is being made all along the line, and after four years of work results have been secured that are worth the attention of western farmers.

A Fight to a Finish With Weeds

When the land that comprises the college farm was taken over it was thoroughly infested with weeds. French weed, mustard, sow thistle and Canada thistle felt secure in their possession of the land. Sow thistle particularly appeared to consider the locality as one of its favorite stamping grounds. Gradually, however, the weeds are being overcome, and in the meantime, valuable experience in weed eradication is being accumulated. The summerfallow plots are teaching valuable lessons in combatting weeds, and perhaps the most valuable of all is the emphasis that they place on the value of the duckfoot cultivator as a weed eradicator. The duckfoot, used either without

good results have been secured.

In some districts, the practice of using the duckfoot cultivator instead of the plow on the summerfallow has been resorted to for eradicating perennial weeds, especially sow thistle. The idea is that the rootlets hold the underground stalks firmly. The cultivator is set a little deeper at each operation so that the knives cut in solid earth each time. If kept sharp they cut off the stalks and as at each operation the cutting is at a lower depth the weed never gets its head above the surface. Finally it gives up the struggle and dies of starvation. Experiments with this method of summerfallowing at the college show that one more cultivation is required than when the land is plowed. "One thing has been emphasized, and that is that you have got to keep the cutting knives sharp," said Mr. Ellis, as we discussed the use of this implement. "It is no use to have them as thick as a bull's ear. A cutting tool has got to have a cutting edge, otherwise the operation is like shaving with a dull razor. When the summerfallow was plowed this year we found that five strokes of the cultivator were necessary. Where no plowing was done six strokes were given during the season. This stirred the land to a depth of about four inches, and we have found that it is pretty hard to get any deeper, although we have heard of cases where farmers got down to a depth of six or seven inches. In any case you have to go deep enough to get hard earth to cut against each time. The best time to cultivate is after a rain, when the soil is just dry enough so that the feet will not clog. The land is harrowed after each cultivation."

The Duckfoot as a Weed Exterminator

It has been found that when the duckfoot cultivator is made to take the place of the plow on the summerfallow, that the crop following matures a little earlier as a rule, though this does not always follow. The method is as good as any other for perennial weed control. The straw is not quite so rank, and this accounts for the slight advantage in early maturity. This method, however, does not stand at the top as far as producing yields are concerned. The best yields were secured when the fallow was plowed, packed immediately and cultivated, and harrowed afterwards as necessary. Summerfallow handled in this way was successful in the control of weeds. When the packer was omitted from the above operation good results also were obtained, but it has been found that in a dry year considerable moisture is lost unless the land is packed after the plowing. When the plowing was omitted and the summerfallow handled with the duckfoot instead the yields obtained were lower than with either of the two foregoing methods. When the duckfoot cultivator was not used at all it was found that sow thistle and other weeds were not nearly so well controlled.

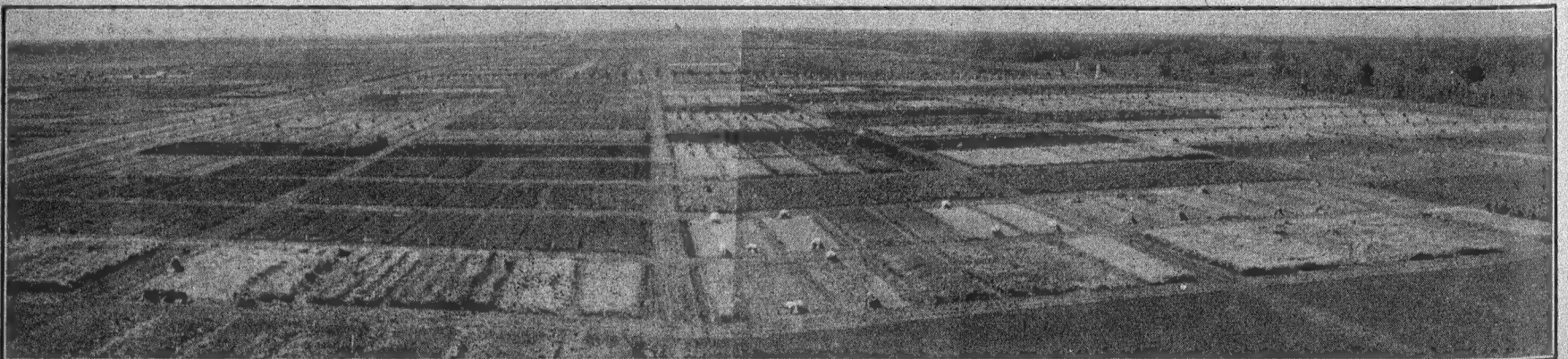
The effect of the duckfoot in controlling sow thistle is clearly seen in the crops following. A glance at the stubble this year was all that was necessary to confirm this. On the plots where the implement had been omitted a sturdy crop of sow thistle was showing up, but where it had been used scarcely a plant was discernible.

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Splendid Stands of Fodder Crops at the M.A.C. The upper illustration shows this year's catch of Alfalfa. It was kept clipped back until August 1, to control weeds. Below is a stand of Banner oats for fodder purposes. —Photo, August 23, 1918.

the plow or after plowing is efficient in controlling sow thistle, but it has been shown that the soil must be kept black. This might be impossible if June and July were very wet months, but this year they were comparatively dry, and



A Bird's-Eye View of the Experimental Plots at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Over 1,000 Plots are now included and the work covers every phase of field crop work.

The Percheron Horse



Wayne Dinsmore

THE editor of The Grain Growers' Guide has asked me to contribute an article on the history, development, and characteristics of the Percheron horse. Inasmuch, as a comprehensive work on this subject, published last year, entitled "A History of the Percheron Horse," consists of 600

pages, it is at once evident that what may be said here must be very much abridged.

Briefly, exhaustive enquiry made in France during the past seven years revealed documentary evidence relating to Percheron history which has been of incalculable value in disclosing facts relating to the history of the breed. This documentary proof, contained in the archives of the French government, has definitely established that as long ago as 1820 to 1830, the Percheron horse was known as a distinct breed, was similar in type, size, and characteristics to the present-day Percheron, and that it differs in certain distinguishing characters of the skeleton from other large breeds of horses found in Europe. It also seems likely from the evidence so far revealed, that the Percheron has always been a distinct type indigenous to the district of La Perche, France, and that such changes as have occurred have come through careful selection exercised by the French breeders.

The evidence found shows conclusively that the breeders have guarded, jealously, the purity of the breed. Prepotency, or the ability to transmit its own characteristics with a high degree of certainty to the common stocks with which it has been crossed, has long been known to be possessed by the Percheron breed to an unusual extent. This strength of blood is due to purity of breeding, and is one of the leading reasons for the popularity of the breed.

Percherons in America

Percherons date their real start in America to 1851, when three Percheron stallions, "Normandy 351," "Grey-Billy," and "Louis Napoleon," were brought over. The second horse named went to New York State, and did not contribute materially to American Percheron history, but the others did.

"Normandy 351," better known as "Pleasant Valley Bill," went to the central part of Ohio and remained there in service until he died in 1874. He achieved a splendid reputation, begetting amazingly numerous progeny. Of this horse his owner, the late Thomas Jones, said as follows:—

"It is safe to say that he averaged 60 colts a year for 18 years, and that they sold at three and four years of age for an average of \$200, many of them having brought \$500 each, and some as much as \$1,000. It was when the United States government began scouring the country for good horses during the war of the rebellion that the seal of fame was set upon "Pleasant Valley Bill" for all time. His get readily brought from \$50 to \$125 more than the common stock of the country where he stood. The general belief was that those having "Bill's" colts to sell to Uncle Sam received on an average \$80 per head more than was paid for other kinds."

His get were wonderfully uniform and the fact that they sold for much higher prices than the get of other stal-

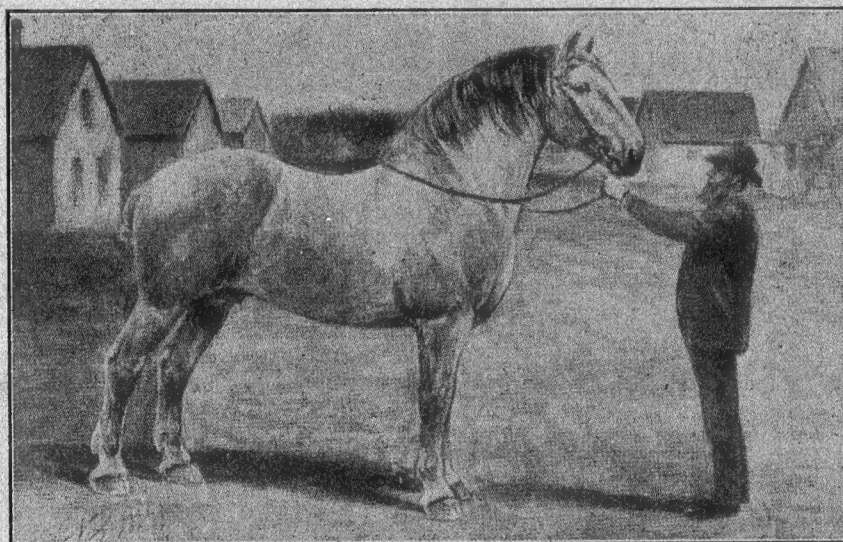
Origin, History and Characteristics of the Great French Drafter---By Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary, Percheron Society of America

lions in that part of Ohio added greatly to the popularity of the Percheron horse.

Influence of One Sire

"Louis Napoleon" stood in central Ohio, in '51 and '52, but few mares were bred to him. In the spring of 1853 he was sent to a point near Dayton, Ohio. He did very little better there than he had done during the previous season in Union County, but early in the summer of 1853 the few colts that he had begotten in Union County during the previous season began to show signs of that remarkable excellence that was destined to make the breed famous throughout the West. He was accordingly returned there and stood at an increased fee in 1854. In the fall of 1854 he was taken to Illinois, where he stood in 1855 at Waynes-

breeding. Numerous horsemen determined that stallions that could increase the value of the common stock as rapidly as these horses could were worth importing. By 1870, 90 stallions and 21 mares had been brought to the United States from France. Many of these were brought over during the latter part of the '50's and most of the others during the '60's. During the years 1871 to 1880, inclusive, 874 stallions and 152 mares were imported, and the general distribution of these Percheron horses, the high prices realized for their off-spring, and the fact that even their half-blood sons were prepotent enough to materially increase the value of the common horses with which they were mated, popularized Percherons in America as nothing else could possibly have done.



"Pleasant Valley Bill." One of the good old Sires of the Breed.

Records Established

In 1876 the first record association for the registration of pure-bred draft horses was established. This was the old American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, which was formed before stud books were established for any of the British or other draft breeds. The thorough-bred stud book alone precedes it.

About this time, Mark W. Dunham, Dillons, and numerous other operators, came actively into the importing field, with the result that there was an extraordinary period of expansion in Percheron importing and breeding in America during the '80's. In 1880 only 45 breeders were producing Percherons in America. By 1890 the number had increased to 593. During this period of expansion, 4,988 stallions and 2,566 mares were imported, and 1,920 stallions and 2,089 mares were bred in



An Intelligent Head

America. The rapid expansion of the Percheron business in the United States was due entirely to the fact that the American farmers had definitely concluded that the Percheron suited their requirements better than any other draft breed. All other known draft breeds were being introduced to America during this same time, but their colts out of the ordinary stock found in the United States did not suit American farmers as well as the Percheron grades. The net result has been that Percheron horses have steadily increased in popularity in the United States.

In 1917, the official reports of 20 stallion boards, including all important horse-producing states, showed in cold figures, that 86 per cent. of all the pure-bred draft stallions in use in these 20 states are Percheron, the other five breeds combined making up the other 33 per cent. In breeding stock (females and young stock) the proportion is fully as high, or a little higher.

If space permitted, we might go into the details of this historical development of the Percheron horse in America; might tell of the tremendous influence welded upon the breed by Mark W. Dunham, the Elwoods, and many other men who have contributed greatly to popularizing the breed and to improving it in its valuable characteristics. But any attempt to do this would require altogether too much space for the limits of this article.

Percheron Characteristics

Stallions range in height from 16-1 to 17-3; mares, from 15-3 to 16-3, occasionally 17 hands. In general, breeders consider that a sire worthy of using on pure-bred mares should stand 17 hands, or 17-1; should have depth of chest equal to one-half his height, and should be well proportioned throughout and weigh from 1,950 to 2,000 pounds, in breeding condition. Mares most preferred are those standing around 16-2, with depth of chest equal to one-half their height, well proportioned, and heavily muscled throughout, weighing around 1,850 to 1,900 pounds in ordinary breeding condition. It must not be forgotten, however, that some very good brood mares have been slightly smaller, and there are some larger mares that have been excellent producers. Some stallions are much larger.

One of the most noted sires now in use in the United States stands 17-3 and weighs over 2,200 pounds in breeding condition, but these unusually large stallions are exceptions to the general rule, and the type mentioned, standing around 17 hands and weighing approximately 1,950 to 2,000 pounds in breeding condition, is the type most generally sought for.

Aside from the essential characteristics, height and weight, the Percheron possesses the characteristics which all good draft horses should have: good-sized clean-cut head; heavily-muscled neck of good length; sloping shoulders; well-set withers; short strong back; heavily-muscled, short-coupled loin; deep chest; full breast; hind ribs well set down giving a deep flank; a long fairly level crop; and wide, heavily-muscled hind quarters. These characteristics of conformation accompany great weight and strength, and are to be looked for in all instances. The set

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A Characteristic Farm Scene at La Perche, France, the Home of the Percheron Breed.



MR. PEPYS IN THE WEST

A Few More Jottings from His Diary---He Meets Mr. Blatherwick---Thoughts on Protectionism

died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
Abraham Lincoln.

As it so happened, I read in a cable despatch in the New York Times from Amsterdam, at my office this afternoon:—

"Frau Meter, the German mother who received from the Kaiser his photograph with an autograph signature and a letter expressing his gratification on account of her services in having given the Prussian army nine sons, who have all fallen in the War, has joined the street-beggars in Belmshors-Oldenburg, in order to obtain a living."

And meanwhile neither the Kaiser nor any of his six strapping sons has suffered the slightest injury in the war!

to him at the C.P.R. station, when he was leaving for England. "Good-bye, sir!" he said to me, with a handclasp, and jumped on board his train.

It is mighty strange to consider the many uses of that word Sir. You address a Knight as Sir John, or Sir James, or whatever his name is. And you say to your dog, chidingly, "Come here, sir!" And children are taught to say Sir, as a matter of politeness. And that high-spirited young aviator said "Good-bye, sir!" to me; and his words, for all that they spoke to me of how much older I was than he, made me feel at the same time that it was rather I who should say Sir to him, as my superior; wearing, as he did, so unconsciously, a dignity so much greater than anything I can ever hope for. And so he went on his way, to his work of weaving the doom of Autocracy, in the skies of Flanders.

Yes, and in the skies of Germany! For on the 16th of last month he was reported missing, not having returned from a bombing raid with his squadron,

prise of the citie of Winnipeg, asking him to point out to me wherein it was not a success and altogether to the publick advantage.

But he dodged my questioning, and went on to speak against the publick ownership of railways; which he spoke of as the country's "arteries of commerce."

"Quite so!" quoth I. "They are, indeed! True it is that the streams of natural products, manufactured goods and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, and mail matter and other articles and the many hundreds of carloads of human beings that at every moment of the day and night are in motion throughout the length and breadth of the land may be compared most fittingly to the circulating life-blood of the body politick, flowing through its arteries. But by that comparison do you not give your case away, Blatherwick? What would you say to the proposal that you should not own and operate the arteries of your own body? You would not hear of it for a moment! And so, Blatherwick, I want to hear no more of your arguing that the body politick should not own and operate its arteries."

Whereupon Blatherwick said I was quibbling.

"A quibble it may be, Blatherwick," quoth I. "But, for all that, there is more plain sense in it than in all your specious arguing!"

As to Manufacturing in the West

After luncheon I was reading the excellent setting forth by my friend, Mr. Norman Lambert, the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, of some of the main lines on which national policy should be laid, with a view to the national advantage and welfare after the War is ended. And I was reminded of what I had said to Blatherwick about Winnipeg's civic power plant when I read this sentence of Mr. Lambert's:—

It is impossible to have manufacturing industries established on a sound basis in Western Canada before the wide, open spaces of farming country are occupied and are producing something.

What would it matter to the protected manufacturer in the East, if Winnipeg, or any other place in the West were to provide the cheapest electric power in the world? He has his factory established in the East. True it is that manufacturing can be done more cheaply at the place where the power costs least, even if the raw materials have to be carried some considerable distance to it. Raw cotton brought from the other side of the world to England, where the coal deposits make cheap power, is a case in point. But that does not apply to the protected manufacturer in Eastern Canada, who has his protective tariff to rely on for securing him the Western market.

He does not care a fig about the freight rates on his finished goods coming to the West. He does not pay the freight. The jobber does that; and, of course, figures the freight bill as part of the cost of the goods to him, to which he adds his profit, in making the price to the retail merchant; who, equally of course, figures in like manner and so shifts the burden along to the ultimate purchaser, who has to dig up the money that pays the freight at the same time as he is digging up the increased price which the protective tariff enables the manufacturer to collect from him, via the jobber and the retail merchant.

It is not to be doubted that by the time Mr. Lambert looks forward to, there will be manufacturing in Western Canada to compare with the manufacturing in the Western part of the United States. But if so be that there is still a Chinese wall of tariff protectionism will not the manufacturers in that time still be carrying on the same lucrative game? What else is protectionism for but the carrying on of that game?

W. J. H.

WINNIPEG, September 7.—On my way down town this morning, as I was approaching Osborne Bridge, I observed an electric-ity-coache; and a pretty lady therein, who was modishly attired, and wearing a big, wide-brimmed hatt, with an ostriche-plume. The which I was interested in noting; inasmuch as Mistress Pepys hath of late talked more than once of her purpose of buying her a new fall hatt, with an ostriche-plume, which (though I knew it not) have been out of fashion this long time, but are now in againe.

At the same moment I caught sighte of the lady with the big hatt, I noted also (but not with the same attention) a young girl coming towards me across the Bridge, with a young dogg on a leash, exceedingly playfull, as is the way of young doggs; and presently he ran gambolling round about me, and tangled my legs in his leash, so that I had much ado in keeping myself from being overthrowen, and then in disengaging myself from him and the leash.

His young mistress did begg me so prettillie to forgive him, that I said 'twas a pleasure to see him so joyefull and friskie. But what I liked not was that methought the lady in the electric-ity-coache found my entanglement a matter for mirth.

A Letter Which Pleases Him

September 9.—At the office this morning among my letters was one writ from Lloydminster, in Saskatchewan, wherein the writer doth say:—

It is a pleasure to find that just as England had its Samuel Pepys two-and-a-half centuries ago, who jotted down his doings and opinions day by day, the West now has an up-to-date Mr. Pepys, an upholder of sound democratic principles, who stands for equal rights for all and special privileges for none, and has a pen sharpened to be a weapon against protectionism and other evils in the body politic. Keep up the good work!

I do not know when anything hath given me more pleasure than this letter; and to the writer thereof I do owe my best thanks.

One of History's Greatest Contrasts

In my latest copy to hand of the London Times I read today extracts translated from some of the leading newspapers in Germany (received in London by way of Amsterdam) wherein a great deal is made of "the gracious, sympathetic condescension of the Emperor" in sending a letter and an autographed photograph of himself to a German woman who has lost nine sons in the War. The Kaiser wrote in that letter:—

His Majesty the Kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defence of the Fatherland in the present war. His Majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature.

In reading over that letter I could not but be reminded of the letter which President Lincoln wrote to the mother whose five sons fell fighting for the Union, in the Civil War in the United States. I looked that letter up once again in my Life of Lincoln:—

Washington, November 21, 1864.
Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

Dear Madam,—I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have



"And presently he ran gambolling round about me, and tangled my legs in his leash."

Safety First is their motto for their own precious carcasses. Surely the contrast between the plight of that German mother whose nine sons have been killed as sacrifices to Hohenzollernism, and the comfort and safety of the Hohenzollern family speaks whole volumes; as does the contrast between the megalomaniac letter written by the Kaiser to that mother, and the noble letter of Abraham Lincoln to Mrs. Bixby!

A Young Winnipegger at the Front

This night, before going to bed, I read again in The Grain Growers' Guide of last week the narrative and letters that tell of the two attempts made by the young Winnipeg aviator, Lieutenant Hector Dougall, to make his escape from Germany. Never have I read anything more thrilling in any book of adventure.

And as I sat smoking after I had read that narrative, my thoughts went straight back to a certain other slim, straight, steady-eyed young Winnipegger whom I have only to shut my eyes to see in his aviator's uniform, on the April morning when I said good-bye

acrosse the Rhine. God grant that he came to the ground alive, and is still living!

A Talk With Mr. Blatherwick

September 10.—It chanced as I was walking down to office this morning that I met Blatherwick, who is one of those that are doing their utmost endeavour (and more untiring now than ever in their efforts to achieve their purpose) to make Winnipeg an outpost of Eastern protectionism, if that be possible, rather than a stronghold of Western sentiment and conviction on behalf of justice and equal rights for all classes and interests of the Canadian people, and against unjust privileges to a favored few to despoil the great majority under cover of tariff legislation and suchlike other wrongful devices. But I do hope full confidently that despite all these strivings of Blatherwick and his friends to make Winnipeg appear to be of their way of thinking, they will not succeed therein.

And Blatherwick most needs begin prating to me against publick ownership, until at last I put question to him about the civic light and power enter-

United Farmers of Alberta

United Farmers of N.B.

THE United Farmers of New Brunswick are going ahead with their organization. A copy of The Sackville, N.B., Tribune, just to hand states: "The farmers are certainly sticking together, for every meeting since the inauguration of the movement has been well attended." The Sackville local has decided to start a co-operative store on the same lines as that already organized at River Hebert.

The same copy of the Sackville N.B., paper which contains the above has an advertisement regarding a farm for sale. This farm is advertised as "the best farm in New Brunswick," 200 acres pasture, 100 acres hay, 10 acres strawberries, and 40 in other crops. The owner states in his advertisement: "I am forced to admit that I can no longer withstand the pressure of the competition of the munition plants, the protected industries, the town sports, and the labor unions, in procuring even half enough efficient farm help to carry on."

Operate Telephone Line

Extract of letter received from E. H. Banner, secretary, Moyerton local U.F.A.:

In reply to a recent inquiry from you as to how we were handling the telephone business I think that the following may be useful to Unions contemplating a local system:

We organized as a mutual company and decided to instal a cheap system by using the barb-wire fences for our transmission. We used the two top wires and put in a metallic circuit as this seems to give the best satisfaction. At the present time we have 12 phones installed and connected up with the Alberta Government toll station at Moyerton, where the government installed and operates a switch board for us, giving us long distance connection to Kitseoty. They charge us the regular toll rate and also 25 cents a month for each phone we install. Each member pays \$30 to cover cost of his instrument and outside wiring expenses, and is required to put his own fence in proper order or pay for the necessary work. We find it pays to wire up joints in the fence to give good connection right through. We find that we have some interference on the line for a few hours after a heavy rain, but that the system works perfectly during dry weather.

Up to the present we have not registered as the \$25 system but intend to do so. As it is we have a very cheap and satisfactory system and one that is growing all the time. Trusting that you will find our experience beneficial to other Unions.

Scarcity of Feeds

The following is contained in a letter from the Dominion Department of Agriculture:

"Your letter addressed to the Honorable Mr. Cramer, enclosing copy of resolution passed at a meeting of the milk and cream shippers of the Calgary district is duly received, and in reply I beg to state that no restrictions exist with respect to the purchase of bran, shorts and middlings, such as stated in the resolution referred to. At the present time many of the Canadian mills are shut down owing to their inability to secure wheat for grinding and consequently, there is a great scarcity of the commodities referred to, and generally it is only possible to purchase in small lots. It is hoped that the situation in this respect will become easier after the new crop is harvested, and the mills are in a position to resume grinding on a large scale."

Helping Themselves

J. W. Blezard, writes from Seven Persons:

We have sent up outfit to hay on contract to Lesser Slave Lake. A committee arranged a loan from the bank

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

to finance, in the name of U.F.A. local No. 348. The banker was present at the meeting. A motion was carried to the effect that we take up a guarantee bond for \$3,000, some 25 members all present signing it.

How to Incorporate

The following information as to the method of incorporation of a co-operative association is given by Mr. J. E. Brownlee, solicitor (in charge of the U.F.A. legal department):

In order to incorporate as a co-operative association under the Co-Operative Associations Act it is necessary that 20 or more persons should sign the Memorandum of Association setting out the purpose of the Association and the number of trustees who shall manage the concerns of the association. It is also

\$22.50 in payment of the registrar's fees.

When the certificate of incorporation is received from the registrar's office a duplicate of the memorandum of association and by-laws must be sent to the Public Utilities Commission with a fee of \$5.00, together with the application for leave to sell shares.

At the present time a further application must be made to the minister of finance at Ottawa for permission to sell shares.

A complete set of forms has been prepared for the head office of the U.F.A. and can be obtained from that office upon payment of a fee of \$10, which includes the affiliation fee entitling the co-operative association to the standing of a local association of the United Farmers of Alberta, with the right to send delegates to the annual convention.

The Problems of Peace

By H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.

Perhaps there was never a time when the people were facing so many problems in an immediate future as they are now. These problems are individual, class, national and international, in character and demand the very best, broad-minded, and unselfish thought of every citizen, from the most learned to the simplest.

Civilization in the past has journeyed along in such a leisurely, lazy, indifferent way that the past and the future have been kept so close together the one receding and the other approaching so slowly, that the light of the past has furnished illumination to guide us into the immediate future; but this war, as a mighty cyclone, has taken us up in its great whirl and will set us down on new and unknown ground. The intimate connection between past and future has been rudely broken and little, if any, friendly light will come from the old past to guide us into the near future. But already from our "up-in-the-air" position we are seeing lions of danger, and perhaps some hobgoblins of our own imagination, that will face us when we once more alight on the solid earth of peace.

Already we are having much advice and council as to how these dangers are to be met and these problems solved. To accept all of this advice as wise and unselfish would be guileless and foolish; to reject it all as insincere and selfish would be cynical and unjust. To separate the good from the bad will be a difficult undertaking, but to try to do this is the solemn duty of every one who desires a future made free from the unspeakable evils of the present and the past.

Involved in this discussion are many new questions, such as "war after the war," "Imperial trade alliance," "national reconstruction," etc. And involved in these new questions are all the old ones which have been growing more acute for the last few years and which are yet far from being settled. The questions of class relationships, class privilege, and more than ever before, perhaps, is involved the question of international relationships. There is no class in Canada that has more cause for watching this discussion very closely and trying to understand what it all means than the farmers. On this account I have decided to review in short articles, on the Alberta page, some of the things that are being said, and I hope the farmers of Alberta will not only read what I may have to say but will also keep as closely as possible in touch with the primary discussion and follow that up with a free discussion of these questions with their neighbors. We will all need all the light we can get to enable us to protect our own rights without infringing on the rights of others.

So "with malice toward none and charity to all," let us give these matters our best thought, realizing that it is only through an intelligent understanding of principles involved that the people can ever hope to fight their way up to democracy and freedom.

The Guide Helps

John Sim, secretary of Mansfield local U.F.A., in forwarding dues for 14 members recently added, remarks: This makes our paid-up membership 33. Many more could be added but real workers are few and the enemy is always busy. I look for better times as The Guide is now circulating very widely in this district. Our meetings are well attended and a great deal of interest is shown all around. We have lost and are still losing good members through the war, but we hope that some of them may come back to us. We will need them to help in our after-the-war

problems. Dry weather, taxation and tariffs are some of our present troubles and the last two seem likely to stay a while. A more complete and better educated organization will materially help farmers to solve these abiding problems.

A new local of the U.F.A. has been organized at Lea Park by Chas. Howard. The local will be known as North Park No. 844. Peter Eidsvig has been appointed president and Charles Howard secretary.

Relief Funds \$21,828

The following list of subscriptions from U.F.A. locals to various relief funds shows a total subscribed to date of \$21,828:

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$3,135.16
Wadena Local No. 303	150.00
Stettler U.F.W.A.	45.00
Vernon Local No. 300	38.75
Ranfurly Local No. 25	5.95
Rockdale Local No. 773	21.35
Heathdale Local No. 581	11.35
Sulphur Springs Local No. 466	407.00
Sterling U.F.W.A.	50.00
Dedberry Local No. 98	170.95
Queenstown Local No. 160	73.00
Peerless U.F.W.A.	15.00
Enchant Local No. 399	43.75
Islay Local No. 198	12.25
Nilrem Local No. 57	82.00

\$9,268.51

Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 70.00
Westward Ho, Women's Institute	5.00
Eye Local No. 553	50.00

\$125.00

Blind Soldiers' Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 10.00
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Travellers' Aid Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 5.00
Rathwell U.F.W.A.	5.00
Coutts U.F.W.A.	5.00

\$15.00

Military Branch Y.M.C.A.

Previously acknowledged	\$2,948.07
Dewberry Local No. 98	163.00
D. Heffner, Rumsey	10.00
Belcamp Local No. 150	51.00
Carlton Local No. 253	14.25
Riverton Local No. 339	50.00
Armada Local No. 247	5.00
High Prairie Local No. 156	14.00
Grande Prairie Local No. 314	30.00
Earlie Local No. 607	70.50
Waskatemow Local No. 101	16.00
Kleskun Hill Local No. 370	5.00
Gough Lake Local No. 465	3.10
Carlton Local No. 253	25.00
Islay Local No. 198	12.25
Forbesville Local No. 171	19.00
Coaldale Local No. 362	21.00

\$3,457.17

Serbian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 96.50
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Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$4,657.69
Mrs. Fred Sedgewick, Killam	10.00
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A.	33.25

\$4,700.94

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$2,253.55
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Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$1,684.75
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Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 144.50
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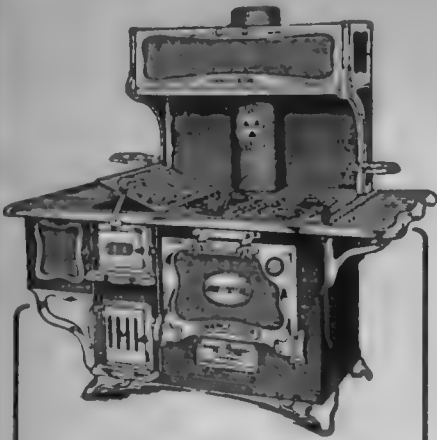
Armenian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$ 5.00
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Navy

Previously acknowledged	\$ 44.14
Carlton Local No. 253	25.00

\$69.14



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Manitoba Grain Growers

Getting at Results

MANY are questioning as to the results of the recent summer campaign. Till all the reports are in any really accurate reply will be impossible. Less than one-sixth of the local associations so far have sent in their semi-annual reports—and Central is waiting for the others. But, in the meantime, some more or less accurate guess at conditions may be made by an examination of ten reports from those in hand. The first ten taken alphabetically show the following results:

In answer to the first question: Did your directors, as a board, discuss plans for the summer campaign? one report leaves it unanswered, five answer no and four yes. Apparently the inference that half of our local boards might be more on the job than they are. The boards that did not discuss plans for the summer campaign doubtless contain many good men, many loyal grain growers, but the difficulty is the failure of getting together. In half the branches the job was left to whoever chose to act. There was no action on the part of the constituted board.

In answer to the second question: What course was taken towards increasing membership? three report nothing, one reports an every-member canvass with no result, one reports a "personal canvass" bringing in five members, one reports that each member got as many as he could, resulting in two being added, one states that two captains were chosen for a membership contest resulting in 44 new members, one states that each director was appointed to canvass his own district which added 15 members, and one report states that there was none necessary. The only comment needed in regard to these is that definite and concerted planning seems to be the basis of success.

In comparing the membership with that at the close of 1917, three of the ten show decreases of 31, 14 and 1 respectively—a loss of 46 members in all. It need scarcely be said that these three reports are from branches where no concerted action was taken for increasing membership. If the same proportion should hold throughout the province, it would mean that some 90 odd branches dropped off some 1,300 odd members. On the other hand seven reports out of ten show increases of 19, 14, 28, 24, 1, 47 and 27 respectively, a gain of 160. Deducting the 46 lost, there remains a net gain of 114 in the ten associations or 11 members on an average to the branch. The ten associations at the close of 1917 averaged 36 members, so that the figures quoted indicate a general gain of about 30 per cent. It is perhaps too much to hope that this showing may be found to be true of the province generally, but there is no need to minimize the significance of the fact that the ten associations whose reports were first examined increased their total membership from 362 to 476.

As regards women's work in the association, five associations out of the ten report no women members. The others report 12, 12, 23 and 4 respectively, a total of 53. One branch out of the ten has a Women's Section organized. These numbers indicate that the women hold about 11 per cent. of the membership generally. There are evidently still a large proportion of branches in which the necessity for enlisting the women has not been recognized.

The above paragraphs are only estimates and approximations. Let every local secretary assist us in getting full and reliable statistics by reporting at the earliest possible moment on the work of the past eight months. The Central office is handicapped now in the work it would like to do for lack of them.

Unofficial Propaganda

It has often been said—and truly—that actions speak louder than words, and that a good life is more powerful than preaching. The principle has its application in the farmers' movement.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood

306 Bank of Hamilton Building,
Main Street, Winnipeg

Much may be done by meetings, public addresses, campaigns of education. More may be done by energetic and well-organized canvass. Most of all is accomplished by the loyal and intelligent individual whose interest in the cause is so deep seated and genuine that it colors and inspires his every day life and his ordinary intercourse with his neighbors.

The strength of the movement depends not upon "leaders," however valuable they may be, nor upon "organizers" however necessary their services may be. It depends upon the interest and sympathy and personal zeal of the individual member. Where the men and women of a community are convinced of the necessity for the association and take upon themselves personally the responsibility for making it a means of social progress and economic advancement and general improvement, there will be little need for official propaganda. The local association will soon vindicate its rights to exist. Its membership will be a standing committee for membership canvass and mutual encouragement and public welfare, and will be on the alert from month to month to make the work increasingly successful. And where the ordinary membership takes no thought for these things, no flourish of leadership or burst of occasional revival will save the association from partial or complete failure.

The moral surely is that the aim in every branch must be that of a working membership. The rank and file must be won to believe in the cause and in their responsibility for serving it locally and immediately. It must be made in the fullest sense a people's movement, winning its way because of the service it renders to the whole community, and achieving its victories because the whole people unite their forces in the great enterprise. The test for local success and efficiency will ever be the degree to which the membership generally concern themselves for the maintenance and extension of the work. The association "expects every man to do his duty."

Harlington Contributes

The recently organized Women's Section of the Harlington local association forwarded recently, through its secretary, Muriel M. J. Henderson, \$25, for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is hereby acknowledged.

Supplies for Locals

The Central office is prepared to furnish printed post cards for announcing meetings of local associations. Date, place and any details of business may be filled in. The notice is printed on the ordinary two cent post cards which are furnished printed to locals at three cents each, the additional cent barely covering the cost of printing. Get your supply for the winter season in good time. The other ordinary supplies are still kept in stock at the Central office, viz., membership cards at 50 cents per 100; Letter-pads (100 sheets) at 50 cents; envelopes, 50 cents per 100; Grain Growers' buttons, 25 cents each; and record books (minute, cash and roll-book combined) at \$2.00.

The Retired Farmer

Of course that is a poor and faulty title. The only excuse for the use of it is usage. What is intended to be indicated is the farmer who no longer takes the full day's, the full year's share of labor in the immediate handling of the farm plant.

There are two kinds of men in this class. One is the man who has planned hard and labored hard in order to make the farm yield him its best, to the exclusion of interest in other farmers and other neighbors and other interests. When he slackens, as sooner or later he

must, his personal labor, and has time on his hands, he is faced at once with the problem of supplying himself with some interest that will make life worth continuing. Some men of this class in a measure succeed in the quest. Interesting themselves in problems of crop-raising or stock-breeding or horticulture, they manage to find a degree of satisfaction in watching the operation of laws with which they have become familiar or the working out of theories which they have held. But there are some who do not so succeed and whose later years are weary and unsatisfied, a burden to themselves and others, because they are not vitalized by any real living human interest.

The other kind of retired farmer is the man who not only planned and labored to make his farm a success, but who constantly enlarged his life by practical interest in other lives, in the movements of human thought and in the progress of humanitarian movements. As the years have passed he has gradually come to lay greater stress upon these greater interests, and hence when the time comes when he is compelled in a degree to relinquish the toil-some physical activities, his life is not empty. He has made for himself a place in the age-long forward movement of human life and he rejoices in the greater freedom that now comes to him to live in the wider realm. Often such are furnished with opportunities formerly lacking of themselves participating in the forward movement. The ideal for this class would be that from the age of, say, 55 or 60 the farmer should be free to devote all his time and his mature faculties to community and public well-being, counselling with his fellow-men, advocating progressive and humanitarian measures, helping to move the world of mankind to the higher levels of intellectual and moral living, and rejoicing down to the very close of life in being a man among men, and in watching the sure but gradual coming of the kingdom that is to be. Such an old age is not a period to be dreaded but to be looked forward to as the crown and fulness of life. Such an one can say with the poet:—

"Grow old along with me;
The best is yet to be—
The last of life for which the first
was made;
Our times are in His hand
Who saith 'A whole I planned:
Youth shows but half; trust God; see
all nor be afraid.'"

Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance

D. S. Cram, of Lauder, writes in reference to the urgency of Grain Growers' throughout the province, exerting themselves in connection with securing the passing of the Hail Insurance Act by rural municipalities. As is generally known, the act does not become operative until it has been accepted by 25 municipalities. Mr. Cram writes as follows:—

"If a petition has to be presented to any Municipal Council, it must be ready for the October meeting of such council, so I would ask you to publish a reminder to all concerned to get busy."

"Had a very forcible reminder in this district on the 19th inst., when a severe storm swept over a large part of Cameron Municipality, leaving many farmers without a sheaf to cut. The loss will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and as far as I can learn, nobody was insured."

"If the above-mentioned act were in force we would at least be assured of our seed and feed for our work horses."

"Surely, the time has arrived when the co-operative spirit will lead men to support a measure so manifestly for the public good."

First Principles

All the newspapers, all the tongues of to-day, will, of course, at first defame what is noble, but you who hold not of to-day, not of the times, but of the everlasting, are to stand for it; and the highest compliment man ever receives from heaven, is the sending to him its disguised and discredited angels. —Emerson.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Over the Top

ONLY four months remain for our 1918 membership campaign. Are we going "over the top"? So far we have secured about 14,000 new members since the first of January, but we are yet a long way from our objective of 30,000 new members for 1918. Are we going to attain our objective? Again we wish to say that it is up to the individual member. Our plan of campaign involves that each member should secure one new member. If this plan is carried out the desired increase will be easily secured.

Not Too Late

There is yet ample time to go over the top in this campaign if our members can only be awakened to the importance of the issue. When we consider the tremendous undertaking which the democracies of the world have set for themselves in this war, the small task before our more than 40,000 members seems very small indeed. If one out of four of our present members will secure an additional member by December 31, the result will still be attained. But there is no time to waste. Just as soon as harvest and threshing are over we must all get busy on this job and finish it up right. It ought to be done and it can be done and the Central office believes that it will be done.

Talk It Up

Even before you are through with the harvest you can be planning how you will work the matter in your own local and you can talk it over among yourselves as you meet from time to time. Frequently there is an opportunity to present an important matter like this at the dinner table when there are a number present or during the intermission while the threshing machine is being fixed after a break down. If you are a real live Grain Grower and have the cause at heart as you ought, you will find a great many opportunities to influence some of your neighbors who have not yet enlisted in this army which is organized to fight the battles of all the farmers. With the help of the patriotic sentiment which exists to-day, it ought to be easy to show any farmer that he is a "slacker" in his own cause if he fails or refuses to join this splendid army which is fighting for equity and democracy just as truly as are the armed forces of the Allies.

Let us think of the spirit of our splendid men "over there" and then make up our minds that we, too, will go "over the top" in this campaign.—H. H. McK.

District Conventions

The time for our fall district conventions will soon be here and already arrangements are under way. They will likely start by November 1, or earlier.

J. L. Rooke, director of District 10, advises that it has been decided to hold District Ten Convention in Wadena this fall. Last year it was held in Humboldt and the good people of Humboldt extended a very warm welcome to the Grain Growers and showed a fine spirit of hospitality. However, Mr. Rooke believes that the district convention should be held at several places in his district, from year to year in order that it will be convenient for the members in the various parts to have the inspiration of the convention.

Probably in no other way can the members generally get so good an understanding of their own association and its varied activities as by attending the district convention. This year there will be some especially interesting features and some most important matters for discussion. Every member should plan to attend his district convention this year.

H. H. McKinney, superintendent of organization, has just sent out letters to all district directors asking them to name the place where their district

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

convention shall be held, and also to suggest the most suitable date. It is hoped that all arrangements can be made early this year so that there will be ample time to advise every member as to the time and place of his district meeting, in order that the largest possible attendance may be secured.

Meeting Held to Set Wages

A joint meeting of the Grain Growers of Glenside, Hawarden, Strongfield, Loreburn and Elbow was held on Tuesday evening, August 20, in the Strongfield hall, to discuss the setting of the wages' scale for harvest and threshing. A good representation was present. H. K. Misenhimer was chosen chairman of the meeting and O. Kalder secretary. Quite a lengthy discussion took place, both as to wages and the hiring of men. It was unanimously resolved to send the following resolution to the Labor Bureau, Regina: "That we, the Grain Growers' locals of Strongfield, Hawarden, Loreburn, Glenside and Elbow request the government labor bureau to keep the maximum wage at the present rate of \$4.00 per day for harvest and \$4.50 per day for threshing."

In former years it has been quite a problem for farmers to pay the "going wage" and the setting of a fair wage is a step in the right direction, which other districts would do well to follow. It is to be hoped that the practice of farmers outbidding their neighbors in order to secure their men will now be at an end. Let every farmer stick by the wage set and eliminate the trouble of hired men quitting one farmer for another in the busy seasons.

The meeting at Strongfield discussed a number of other questions besides wage question. One noticeable result was the strengthening of the spirit of co-operation between the locals. Many plans for double team work were discussed and altogether much good should result from this meeting. As the members of all of our locals in a community get the true vision of co-operation they will be able to pull together to much better advantage. Just now the locals of various communities are considering how they can best co-operate. At the Strongfield meeting it was agreed to appoint in each local a labor committee, whose duty it will be to study the local labor conditions and requirements and keep the farmers of the district informed as to the situation. It was urged that a full organization along this line should be instituted throughout the province, such an organization should co-operate with the provincial and Dominion governments just as far as this is feasible.

Farmers' Sons Given Send-off

An interesting gathering took place recently at the home of Mrs. Margaret McCracken, president of the Abermule Red Cross Local, the occasion being a send-off to Milton and Wilfred, the two youngest sons of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Little, of Dinsmore.

During the evening a presentation of a signet ring was made to each of the young men, as a token of respect from the residents of the district prior to their departure to Regina, where they are now undergoing military training. The presentation was made by Harry Hedger of Anerley, who, in doing so, delivered an appropriate address, in which words of deserved commendation were expressed, indicative of the respect in which the young recruits were held by their neighbors and friends. Milton and Wilfred Little made a suitable reply, after which luncheon was served and a very enjoyable evening followed. Milton and Wilfred Little will be very much missed in the Abermule district by a

large circle of friends, who look forward with pleasant anticipations to their safe and speedy return. A most enjoyable evening was brought to a close, at a late hour, by the singing of the national anthem, and "God Save Our Splendid Men!"

President Maharg a Busy Man

President J. A. Maharg, M.P., is a very busy man since his return from Ottawa. There have been a great many calls for him to address meetings and give attention to the many matters which are of vital importance to the people in the various parts of the province. Because he is president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, all of our members feel that he is representing them as well as the residents of his own constituency. His correspondence is very heavy and he is being literally deluged with petitions and resolutions covering a great variety of subjects. Because he is so well known and enjoys the fullest confidence of the Saskatchewan farmers, they are all very desirous of hearing him and of having him give personal attention to the various matters in which they are interested.

Visits Locals

Mr. Maharg has found time to visit a number of places in his constituency and to speak to the people on the many important matters in which they were interested. Recently he addressed meetings at Abbey, Cabri and Maple Creek. At each of these points he was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences, who were very generous in their expressions of appreciation and confidence. The meeting at Maple Creek was called for 3 p.m. in the afternoon, but owing to a misunderstanding Mr. Maharg was unable to arrive till five o'clock. However, the farmers waited patiently until he arrived and then listened with great interest to his address, which occupied over an hour. They also arranged for an evening meeting, at which Mr. Maharg again spoke at considerable length.

At each of these places Mr. Maharg dealt with the great problems and questions which the war has brought to the thoughtful attention of the public and outlined the course which must be followed if we are to have real democracy after the war has been won. He explained his attitude on the various subjects which came before the last session of parliament and fully convinced his hearers that he is entirely independent in his political opinions and allegiance and is intending to support to the full limit of his power all measures which he believes to be in the best interests of the people he has been chosen to represent.

A Picnic Prairie Fire

The large number of picnickers who turned out at Coriander a few days ago to enjoy the Wild West stunts provided by the committee found, on assembling, that they were to take part in a stunt they had not expected, and which was much wilder than those on the program. The stunt in question was a prairie fire, which broke out after the proceedings had started. However, brave hearts and willing hands got to work, and after getting the fire under control they turned their attention to the program which had been arranged in the regular way, and which was thoroughly enjoyed by the one thousand people present. Mr. George Spence, M.P., was present, and spoke on his renewed plans for the construction of a railway through the south country, the information he was able to give them being well received by his hearers. A dance had been arranged for the evening, and so enthusiastic did the dancers become

that a severe wind storm which came up could hardly damp their ardour. The net proceeds for the day were \$286.34, which amount was donated to the Red Cross Fund. The following prize winners deserve special recognition, as they donated 50 per cent. of their winnings also to the Red Cross Fund, viz.:—L. Manriquez, \$88.50; Roy De Graw, \$50; Ernest Hanna, \$38; Roy Huff, \$20; John Naink, \$15; Jousey Teeten, \$15; Ed. Lechner, \$10; N. H. Veller, \$10; John Beaucamp, \$4; a total of \$290.50.

Alcohol and the Law

Notwithstanding the length of time that has elapsed since the closing of the bars and liquor stores in Saskatchewan, it is apparent from the number of convictions that are taking place under the Temperance Act that the drink evil is not yet killed.

The condition of depravity to which a portion of our population had been reduced during the years that the bars and liquor stores were open is illustrated by the many cases now coming under public notice where men have been in imminent danger of losing their lives through the excessive drinking of lemon extracts, which, it is well known, contain a considerable percentage of alcohol. This depravity is deplorable, and constitutes the strongest possible argument for a more drastic act than the one at present in force. If the people are to be raised to that higher plane of life to which they are entitled they must be rescued from the state of thralldom in which they are at present held, and that can only be done by guarding them against temptation by every means in our power until they lose the abnormal appetite which now holds them in a state of absolute slavery.

It is the duty of everyone who values the morality of the nation to insist on an amendment of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act so as to make it an offence for anyone to offer for sale anything which can be used as a beverage and which contains more than the percentage of alcohol permitted by the present act. It has been suggested that fines should be raised so high when a man is convicted of drunkenness as to stop the use of the drug. Those who advocate this, however, do not know the extent to which men will go to satisfy their appetite for alcohol. It might act in some degree as a deterrent, but it would not eradicate the evil. The only effective method is to make it impossible to obtain that which will intoxicate by compelling the manufacturers of extracts and similar commodities, to keep within the requirements of the law with respect to the amount of alcohol they may contain.

Red Cross Fund

Amidst its many activities of a more or less commercial character the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association finds time to "do its bit" in support of Red Cross and other patriotic activities. This week Central is happy to acknowledge the receipt of \$100 from the Women's Section of the Fertile Grain Growers' Association, for the Red Cross fund. This handsome donation to a very deserving cause is the proceeds of a Grain Growers' picnic, recently held at Fertile.

The Central office is also pleased to acknowledge receipt of \$9.30 from the Goodlands Grain Growers' Association, for the same worthy object, and a cheque for \$109.30 has been forwarded to the Red Cross headquarters covering the two contributions.

Local Helps Red Triangle

The members of the Lampman G.G.A. took up a collection at their last meeting in aid of the Red Triangle fund, as a result of which the secretary, J. A. Sykes, has been able to remit the sum of \$23.60 to the headquarters of the Saskatchewan branch at Regina. These contributions to this worthy institution are greatly appreciated by the officials.



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Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. B. 415, 415 Tremont St., Montreal, Can.

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FOR SALE—Long Improved English Berkshires

Early Spring Breds and Sows, the nicest bunch of stuff I ever raised. \$20 up. Write soon and get your choice.

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Wheat and Milk---A Profitable Combination

Cows of the Right Type, Generously Fed, Show Results

By J. P. Sackville

DAIRY farming is associated with advancement in the development of a country, increasing population and prosperity. Go where you will into those districts

where dairying is being carried on and note the prosperity that prevails, as reflected in the modern buildings, advanced methods of cultivation and a contented, home-loving people. Denmark has for years been pointed out as a country, which, from the standpoint of prosperity and good citizenship, is about ideal. Compared with Spain she is decades ahead in this respect. Whether this difference is due to the fact that dairying is the most important industry in Denmark or because they are an intelligent people and have become established in this great business is not very clear. The point is that more intensive methods in agriculture, of which dairying is part, is part and parcel of advancement and development of a country.

The town of Stonewall, situated about 20 miles from Winnipeg, is one of the old towns in Western Canada. Even 40 years ago it was a place of considerable importance as revealed by the date on the Montgomery building, one of the main business houses there. On account of its age, together with the fact that it is close to one of the largest cities west of the Great Lakes, it would appear that in this particular district, conditions are favorable for the practice of more or less intensive agricultural methods. I had the privilege last week of looking over the dairy farm of Clark and Sims, 12 miles from Stonewall, and came away with the impression that their system of farming fits in well with the conditions prevailing there. The farm consists of one-and-a-quarter sections, about one-half section of which is more or less broken with brush and affords an excellent run for the herd of Holsteins. The remaining three-quarter section provides sufficient land upon which can be produced winter feed. In addition some wheat is grown as a cash crop.

The Herd of 35 Holsteins

It is only about three years ago that the Holstein herd was established. Previous to this time Mr. Sims was breeding Shorthorns. When it was decided to go into dairying he was convinced that a breed that had been bred for years for the production of milk would

be the most profitable. Holsteins appealed to him. Mr. Sims still has a soft spot in his heart for the Shorthorn, and as proof of this he still maintains a small herd and judging

have sold several good males at a good figure. Space will not permit mention of several other good individuals.

The herd bull, "King Toitilla Pontiac," by "King Johanna Pontiac," is a bull of good type and breeding, and mated with the many good matrons is sufficient guarantee that this herd will be well maintained. Clark and Sims are believers in official tests, but on account of rush of other work have not developed this end of the business to the extent they would like. Private records are kept of each cow in the herd. They appreciate the fact that this is important as a basis of selection and a means of eliminating the low producers.

Feeding Methods

"Milk can only be made from the food that the cow is able to consume and digest. Keeping this in mind we aim at all times to give our cows a generous supply of feed. With the exception possibly of a short time when pasture is flush the cows are fed a grain mixture of bran and shorts twice each day. In this way we are able to maintain a uniform supply of milk." This statement by Mr. Sims is after all the keynote of success in dairying. Good cows of the true dairy type, coupled with plenty of the right kind of feed, will get results. This question of trying to economize in the feed bill is the place where many fall down.

A silo 14x28, and a 25-acre field of corn near the barn tell the story of how the milk flow is maintained during the winter. The silage along with oat, straw, green oat hay, or oat sheaves and grain form the winter ration. The cows are turned out for a short time each day during the winter, unless the weather is extremely bad. Mr. Sims claims that this keeps them in better health and has a tendency to increase their appetite. Water is before the cows at all times, being provided from a large tank in the barn above.

Discussing the value of silage for feeding dairy cattle, Mr. Sims declared, "In case I hadn't so much land suitable for summer pasture I would be inclined to build another silo, grow more corn and feed ensilage in summer as well as winter. A small silo filled for summer use would be a great thing when pasture was scarce." The variety of corn grown is North-Western Dent and Longfellow, and in spite of the dry summer



A Field of Corn on the Farm of Clark and Sims.

from their appearance, as well as what they are doing in the way of milk production, he knows a good one when he sees it. The Holsteins number about 35 head and the aim is to have at least 20 cows milking at all times. The milk is separated and the cream shipped from Argyle station, which is about two miles from the farm. By this method the skim milk remains on the farm and is utilized for feeding the calves. For the first two weeks the youngsters get new milk and then are gradually put on to fresh separated milk, supplemented with a grain mixture consisting of bran, shorts or oats, and some oil meal. Judging by the appearance of the young calves noticed in the



One of the Good Cows in the Herd, "Island Bell Hooker," Grand Champion Cow at Brandon Exhibition, 1918.

feed lot, this method of feeding is giving satisfactory results. One of the really good cows in the herd is "Ruby Nig," grand champion cow at Regina and Saskatoon this year. Not only is she a cow of good type but is also a producer, having a seven-day record of over 25 pounds, and better still, an R.O.P. Record of 18,555 pounds of milk and 750 pounds of butter as a three-year-old. Clark and Sims have three likely-looking heifers in their herd from "Ruby Nig" and in addition,



Type and Production is the aim at Eastview Farm. This is only possible by careful breeding, rigid selection and good feeding



The Silo a Profitable Investment.

the corn crop looks fairly well. Mr. Sims has produced corn nine-and-a-half feet high in a favorable season. He favors growing it on summerfallow; in this way a much cleaner and larger crop is produced. "I have had excellent results from sowing oats thickly on well prepared land, cutting in the green state and putting in the silo," said Mr. Sims. "It makes good ensilage and in case of a poor corn year helps out wonderfully." This statement would be well worth considering, especially in those districts where corn is not a sure crop.

Mr. Clark, who recently came from Prince Edward Island, looks after the operations of the farm. Before coming West he was interested in breeding Holsteins, in fact, some of the cows at present in the herd were bred and brought out from the East by Mr. Clark. Mr. Sims, as well as his father, is one of the pioneers of Stonewall district. He takes considerable pride in saying so, too. He has interests outside of the farm but living in the village of Stonewall, he makes time as frequently as possible to run out and keep in touch with what is going on. A new barn is to be built this fall, the foundation already being erected and it is the aim of the proprietors to develop the farm into an up-to-date business enterprise. In the words of an advertising man we would say, "keep your eye on Clark and Sims."

Inspect the Silo

Before filling is started, the silo should be examined for openings in the walls where air might enter and spoil the silage, and for rough places which might prevent proper settling of the corn. The hoops on stave silos should be tightened sufficiently to close all cracks, but they should not be tight enough to buckle the staves. The staves will absorb some moisture from the silage and the hoops should be released somewhat a few days after the silo has been filled to prevent the swelling staves from buckling or breaking the hoops.

The walls of concrete silos should be inspected for cracks, sand pockets and rough places. If the surface of the wall has become roughened a thin coating of rich cement will make them smooth. Metal silos may be prevented from corroding by an application of paint.

A careful inspection of the cutter, engine and corn binder previous to starting work will sometimes save unnecessary stops and repair bills. All machinery should be put in good running order, and enough teams and wagons provided to keep the cutter running steadily, says S. T. Simpson of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture. Ten or twelve men idle at one time rapidly increase the cost of operation.

Grain on Pasture

In late summer it is often necessary to feed some grain or to give some silage or green feeds to help out the pastures. It will pay at all times to feed grain to high producing cows since they cannot gather sufficient feed in the form of grass. Results obtained at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture indicate that the amount of grain to feed depends largely upon how much milk a cow gives and how good the pasture is. If a cow is producing less than a pound of butter each day, the necessary food can be obtained from a good pasture. If a cow is producing a pound and a half of butter daily, she should receive about five pounds of grain daily, and one which

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THIS STUNNING SET OF BLACK WOLF is remarkable value. Large scar/ in fashionable two-skin design, finished with heads and tails. MUFF is roomy warm pillow shape trimmed as shown. The fur is of a rich jet black glossy appearance and is exceedingly serviceable.

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STYLISH, DURABLE COAT OF RICH MINK MARMOT 45 inches in length, made from selected full-furred skins in the newest design. Deep sailor collar, front belt as shown, richly lined with fancy poplin and finished with ruffling. A garment that well illustrates the remarkable price savings derived from our FUR FASHION BOOK. MUFF in smart round shape, finished with silk cuffs and wrist cord.

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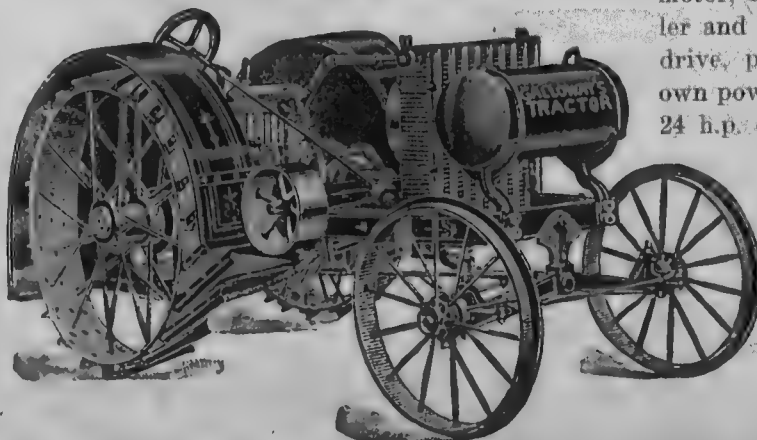
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In order to quickly dispose of the very few 1918 Model Galloway Efficiency Tractors in our warehouse, we are making a deliberate cut of \$400 from the usual price of \$1,695.

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Canadian Representative
147 Pacific Avenue WINNIPEG

C.P.R. Demonstration Farm Strathmore, Alberta

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULLS Under One Year

Among the cows in this herd holding official R.O.P. Records are the following—

"Abby Lass DeKol"	22,782 pounds
"DeWinton Princess"	19,008 pounds
"Maple Fay's Queen"	18,609 pounds
"Julip Hengerveld"	18,083 pounds
"DeWinton Lass"	16,565 pounds
"Princess Vida Pietertje" (as a two-year-old)	16,320 pounds
"Lady Pietrix"	16,316 pounds

and many other heavy milk producers. Our present herd bull, "Sir Canary Pietje 2nd" is a son of the famous "Sir Canary Pietje," 22654 out of "Norah Canary," with a two-year-old record of 10,844 pounds of milk and a butter fat percentage of 4.41.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, both Male and Female. Our Short-horn herd comprises many good individuals, including the noted dual-purpose cow, "Floasia," 95777, with official R.O.P. Record of 11,079 pounds of milk and 448 pounds of butter fat in 12 months. Both of these herds are entirely free from Tuberculosis.

Bacon-Type Berkshire Swine, all ages. Unrelated pairs and trios, spring pigs. Berkshires of our breeding brought highest prices at the last Calgary Swine Sale, also the Champion Berkshire boars of the last two seasons and Champion sow of this year on the B.C. Exhibition Circuit were bred by us.

Suffolk Sheep. Shearling rams and ram lambs of Glenearnock and Bowman blood.

Prompt attention given to enquiries by letter or wire, but inspection preferred.

APPLY—

C.P.R. DEMONSTRATION FARM, STRATHMORE, Alta.**SHEEP FOR SALE**

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is prepared to supply high-grade Ewes from one to four years of age to Saskatchewan farmers on the following terms:—

\$400 worth supplied on quarter cash basis; \$1,000 worth supplied on half cash basis; balance payable July 1, 1919, and December 1, 1919, with interest at 6%. These Ewes are a choice lot, mostly sired by Oxford, Shropshire and Suffolk Rams.

For Particulars Apply to:—

A. M. SHAW, Live Stock Commissioner REGINA, Sask.**Order Plow Shares NOW!****Prices Will Advance**

12-inch, each	\$3.25
13-14-inch, each	3.65
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We guarantee every share to fit and to wear as long as those supplied by plow manufacturer. We have shares for every plow. Order today. Give size and number of old share. Order shipped same day as received.

THE JOHN F. MCGEE CO., 78 Henry Avenue, WINNIPEG.**100 PERCHERONS 100**

Herd headed by the Champion "LORD NELSON," 118170. Mares and Young Stallions always for sale, many of show-yard calibre. Shorthorns too.

A. H. WHITE, Address either BOTTINEAU, N. Dak. or KRAMER, N. Dak.**VANSTONE & ROGERS**

Importers and Breeders of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians. We always have some good stallions on hand and our prices are reasonable. We sell more than twice as many stallions as any other dealer in Canada and our customers do our advertising.

VANSTONE & ROGERS NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.**WOOL, HIDES AND SENECA ROOT**

Wanted immediately in large or small quantities. Very highest prices paid. Ship without delay to:—

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THRESHERMEN!

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Harris Heavy Pressure Babbitt Metal

Get it from Your Dealer—Manufactured by

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produces two pounds of butter should receive seven or eight pounds of grain. When not more than four or five pounds of grain are fed it may consist of corn. If more than this is needed some bran or a small amount of cottonseed meal should be added.

Western Butter Wins

In competition with every province in the Dominion Manitoba and Alberta made a remarkable showing in the dairy exhibit at the Toronto Exhibition this month. The Russell Creamery won first in the class for 40-pound creamery print, as well as the silver cup for the highest scoring butter, with a score of 98.16 out of a possible 100. The same plant won second in the 56-pound box June make; fifth in 56 pounds salted butter as well as sixth in 56-pound box unsalted. The Belmont creamery captured first in 56 pounds salted butter. Other Manitoba creameries represented by the Crescent, Shoal Lake, and W. Weir, of the T. Eaton Company, carried off a goodly share of the money. Honors for Alberta were won by P. Palleon, Calgary, who won one special and a first in the class for 56 pounds unsalted butter, scoring 97.39. Edmonton City Dairy won third in the same class with a score of 96.99. Palleon and the Edmonton City Dairy won second and fourth, respectively, in the class for creamery prints. Palleon also won second in the 56 pounds of salted butter. A. Severson, of Calgary, was in the money for 56 pounds of butter made in June.

Cow with an Obstructed Teat

Q.—(1) My cow injured her teat last year and a hard lump formed at the junction of the teat and udder. No milk could be drawn from it. She will calve again in a couple of weeks. I am anxious to know if the use of a teat plug would be advisable.

Chronic Catarrh in Ewe

(2) An aged ewe caught cold this spring and is still suffering from it. Has difficulty in breathing caused by accumulation of matter in the nose, which is relieved when the matter comes away. Kindly give treatment and is there any danger of other members of the flock becoming affected?

Lamb Dead in Pasture

(3) Ewe lamb was found dead in the pasture; was apparently well the day before. They have been on the same pasture for three years with plenty of water. —H.J., Ebor, Man.

A.—(1) As you mentioned, it will be advisable to use a milk tube when the cow calves, if the milk is not withdrawn you would have a case of garget and the quarter affected would soon suppurate, and eventually be destroyed. When passing the milk tube, be sure it is clean; sterilize by boiling for ten minutes, apply a little vaseline to the end of the tube to facilitate its passage along the teat duct. Always sterilize the tube after every usage.

(2) Your ewe is suffering with chronic catarrh, a sequelae following the bad cold. Separate her from your flock and once daily steam her head good with half-a-pail of hot water, to which a teaspoon of oil of turpentine and oil of eucalyptus have been added. When the nostrils appear clean, smear some oil of tar over them. See that the ewe receives plenty of good nutritious food.

(3) As you did not furnish us with any symptoms regarding the condition you found the lamb in it is rather hard to make a diagnosis. Quite a number

of lambs die of digestive disorders, due to various plants they may obtain in the pasture, you mention that your pasture is becoming bare, this may account for a probable cause of the lamb browsing a little too freely on some poisonous herbage. If you loose any more change the pasture.

Fatality Among Pigs

Q.—I have lost a brood sow and later two spring pigs from swelling in the throat or back of jaws. These, Jerseys, swell on one side or both till they can hardly breathe and die within 24 hours. Would like to know cause, preventative or cure. —R.O.E., Maclin, Sask.

A.—Your pigs appear to have succumbed to an acute form of swine diphtheria, similar to quinsy in the human being. This is a bacterial disease and admits of no curative treatment. Would advise you to remove the rest of your pigs to other quarters where they will be clean and dry. Thoroughly disinfect the pens in which the sick pigs inhabited and always dispose of dead carcasses by deep burial or cremation.

Grading Up Process

Q.—How many crosses are necessary before it is possible to register a pure-bred horse? I have a mare from a pure-bred registered sire, then I have a two-year-old mare from that mare and sired by a pure-bred stallion. How close am I to a pure-bred? —T. V. Dolcy, Alta.

A.—There are only two breeds of horses in which the grading-up process will result in a registered animal. Four crosses with the Clydesdale will register in case of a filly and five for a stallion. That is to say, if our enquirer is speaking of Clydesdales, he is two crosses from being able to register. If he follows up and breeds his two-year-old filly to a pure-bred Clydesdale and has a filly and in turn breeds this filly to a pure-bred Clydesdale and the result is a mare colt, that one will register. As suggested before it will take one cross more to record a stallion. In order to record the fourth cross it will be necessary to get from each stallion owner a declaration that the mares in question were bred to his horse, forward this information to the record office at Ottawa and if everything is straight the registration papers will be forwarded to the owner. A Hackney may be registered by two crosses in case of a filly and three for a stallion.

The Holstein cow, "Posche Queen Wayne," owned by Samuel Russell, of Alix, Alta., has just completed a yearly record of 25,085 lbs. milk and 897 lbs. fat. This is the highest production for butter fat in Canada for this breed, and the second place for all breeds. Last year "Posche Queen Wayne" gave over 20,000 pounds milk and over 750 pounds of fat.

The Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, Calgary, has received 303,000 pounds of wool from 475 members of the association. This wool has been sent by the association to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., Toronto, for sale, and represents 15 carloads, while there will be yet another carload to be sent later. This compares with 155,000 pounds sold last year for 228 members of the association, at 60 cents a pound. As this year's clip is not yet



"Mack Fairfax," owned by Jos. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man. A Winner at Brandon and Regina, 1918.

being sold, it is of course impossible to give a comparison of prices received. This represents over 100 per cent. increase in both number of contributors and quantity of wool over the previous year.

Messrs. Lazell & Parr, Calgary, Alta., importers of pure-bred Percheron stallions, have just sold to Mr. Orion Edwards, of Cheadle, Alberta, the well-known Percheron stallion, "Eugene" 7393. "Eugene" is a well-known prize-winner both in Canada and the United States. He won the grand championship at Edmonton Spring Show and was first in the four-year-old class at the Calgary Spring Show. At Edmonton summer show he was also grand champion, winning in the aged class, and also in all the specials for which he was eligible to enter. This horse was a winner at the Iowa State Fair, and also at the International Fat Stock Show at Chicago in 1916; in 1917 he was fourth at the Iowa State Fair, and fourth at the Minnesota State Fair.

Mr. Edwards, his purchaser, is going in for pure-bred Percherons and has made a good start in securing this big draft horse for which he paid \$4,500.

Livestock Circles

Chas. G. Beeching, Tranby Stock Farm, DeWinton, Alta., and secretary of the Alberta Provincial Shorthorn Breeders' Association, has joined the Royal Air Forces and will leave shortly for Toronto, to take up his training in connection therewith. Mr. Beeching has sold his ranch west of Nanton and also all his range cattle, and has appointed Robt. Parker as manager of the Tranby Stock Farm. Mr. Parker will look after Mr. Beeching's interest on this farm till he returns.

Alex. Galbraith, superintendent of fairs and institutes, department of agriculture, Edmonton, Alta., passed through Winnipeg last week on his way to Minneapolis, where he will judge Clydesdale and Percheron horses at the Minnesota State Fair.

Owing to the scarcity of feed the Spencer-Taylor Ranching Co., Manyberries, Alta., will sell by public auction at the Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, on September 18, 550 head of horses. This offering comprises mares, geldings and yearlings up to four years old, brood mares with colts at foot, some dry mares and a few saddle horses, as well as six registered imported stallions.

The C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta., is offering for sale a number of Holstein bulls under one year, some dual-purpose Shorthorns, both male and female, and also Berkshire swine and Suffolk sheep. By referring to the advertisement which appears in this issue, particulars of production records of the Holsteins and Shorthorns on this farm will be found. These particulars will interest prospective purchasers of these cattle, while sheep and swine men will also have the opportunity of pro-

curing some good animals of the breeds in which they are interested.

Livestock and Feed

Reports come from Saskatchewan and Alberta of cases where there is not sufficient feed for the livestock in the vicinity. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, the provincial departments, and the railway companies are co-operating to move the cattle to districts where there is sufficient feed and to have all possible hay cut for feeding the cattle during the winter. In some cases the cattle are being sold, and in other cases they are simply being pastured out to be returned again. In order to assist this situation, The Guide will publish, without charge, announcements of those who have cattle which they are not able to feed and would like to sell or pasture them. Advertisements of those who have plenty of feed and could handle more cattle will be published without charge also. This offer will remain open for the next few weeks, and announcements should be sent in freely.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

Word comes from W. H. Sherback, Killam, Alta., that his wheat crop has been frozen, and this, together with other feed that he has, leaves him in a position to handle more stock than he has at present. He is anxious to secure 12 or 15 cows or heifers due to calve this fall and milk them during the winter. He has comfortable stables and in a position to take the best care of them. Mr. Sherback would prefer taking these animals on shares and could handle them until May, 1919, or would contract for a three-year-term if desirable.

A neighbor of Mr. Sherback is also in a position to handle about 15 head of milk cows or range cattle.

W. Harasym, Lanigan, Sask., would like to hear from anyone who, on account of feed shortage, would be willing to dispose of cattle.

Ellis H. Wagoner, Irricana, Alta., has a surplus of hay and grass and would take cows and heifers for the winter or for one or more years on a share basis.

G. T. Scott, Doley, Alta., could handle 75 head of stock either for cash or on shares.

C. B. Johnson, Box 40, Primate, Sask., would sell 60 tons of good hay either in the stack or baled on track.

Anyone with stock and short of feed might communicate with Ezra Strome, Engelfeld, Sask. He has surplus feed and would take stock for the winter; he would prefer sheep.

J. S. Smith, Paseweg, Sask., could handle 200 breeding ewes on shares.

J. W. Ritenburg, Neville, Sask., is in the market to purchase large size ear of baled hay, small ear of oat straw and 150 bushels oats.

L. P. Tyson, Kindersley, Sask., has 32 head of cattle which he would let

DUAL Grain Cleaner and Separator

Does the work of two ordinary Separators—
in half the time the grain can be cleaned by one
—and you are sure of better results.



A new principle is used—two separate gangs instead of one—force-speed with repeat elevator. The "DUAL" has double screening surface so that a thinner bed of grain can be made to pass over the screen, producing extra good work. It is absolutely impossible to sag these sieves. The good construction also gives long life.

Patented cut-off feature increases capacity 60 per cent. over other machines not having any such arrangement.

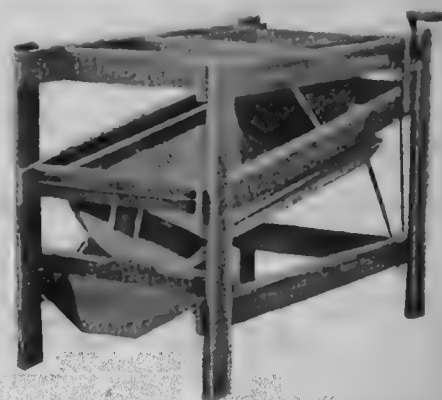
We have a very interesting folder which illustrates and describes the "DUAL". Send for it tonight. From now until next seeding time you will find a really good cleaner and separator such as the "DUAL" a great help in cleaning grain for either market or seed.

AMERICAN WILD OAT AND BARLEY SEPARATOR and GRADER

This machine is not a fanning mill or cleaner, but is the only real Wild Oat Separator that absolutely takes wild oats out of tame oats and barley. In the same operation this machine grades the oats or barley to a uniform size for seed.

A long slotted zinc sieve, perforated, absolutely uniform is used. With our patented slats working over this sieve, keeping it clean at all times a thin layer of grain is distributed over the full surface of the sieve, compelling every kernel to come in contact with the sieve so that no kernel is allowed to go over that is smaller than the perforation. We have a folder fully describing what this separator does. Ask for it.

Well-made of seasoned hardwood and thoroughly braced with steel rods and bolts. This separator will last a lifetime. The simplicity of design permits nothing to get out of order.

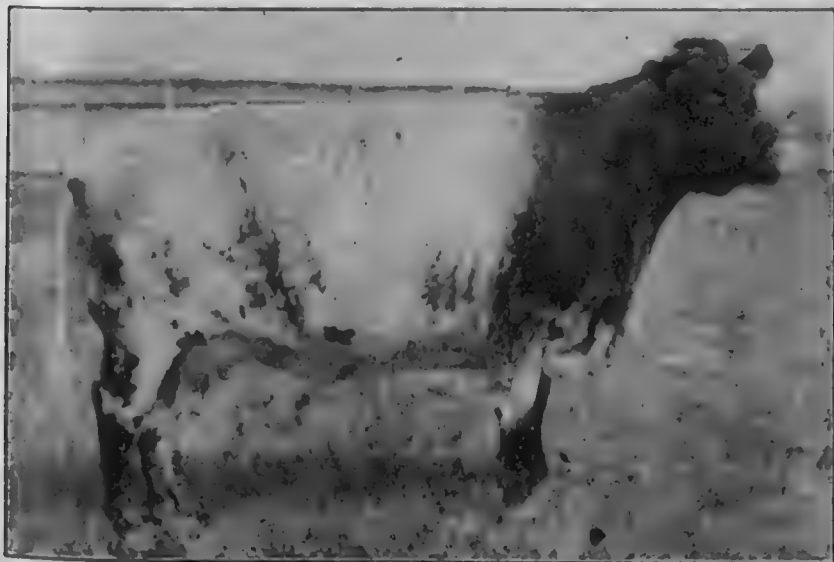


Threshers	Smut and Pickling	Incubators
Light-weight Engines	Machines	Wagner Hardware
"Holland" Wild Oat	Vacuum Washing	Specialties
Separators	Machines	Shinn-Flat Lightning
Lincoln Grinders	Lincoln Saws	Conductor, Etc.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Ltd.

BUILDERS OF THE FAMOUS CUSHMAN LIGHT-WEIGHT ENGINES.

Dept. G, Whyte Avenue and Vine Street, WINNIPEG, Man.



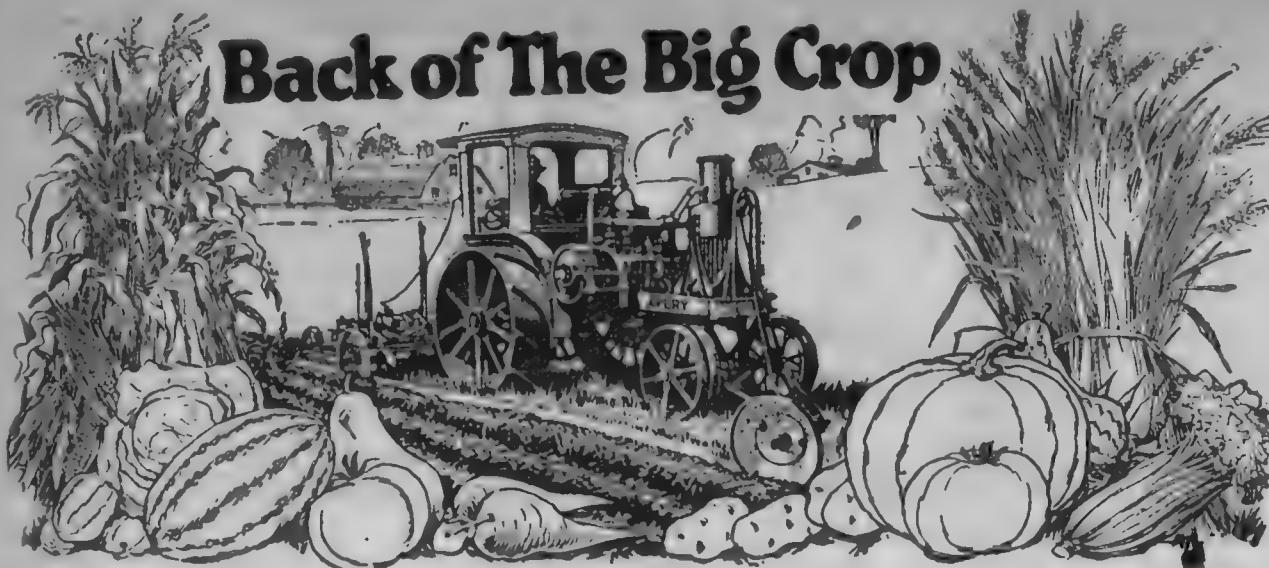
"Fairview Baroness Queen," Prizewinning Shorthorn Cow at the Western Summer Fairs. Owned and Exhibited by John Barron, Carberry, Man.

Percheron - Belgian STALLIONS and MARES

One of the most famous and largest breeding herds in the world; as a producer of champions this herd has no superior. 60 Stallions and 75 Mares, breeding ages for sale. Regarded as the best farm in America to come to for the right kind, at growers' prices. All papers correct for acceptance by Canadian Registry and Canadian authorities. Make your plans now to visit this "horstest farm in America" this Fall.

Fred Chandler, R7 Chariton, Iowa
DIRECT BELOW ST. PAUL





Back of The Big Crop

Avery Tractors Helped to Raise It Avery Threshers Helped to Save It

THE crop this year has been a big one. It would not have been possible had it not been for modern motor farming machinery. Avery Tractors supplied a large amount of the power back of this big national crop. Avery Tractors and Plows turned thousands of acres of ground, prepared the seed bed and planted and harvested the grain crops. Avery Motor Cultivators planted and cultivated thousands of acres of corn, cotton and other row crops. Avery Separators threshed and saved millions of bushels of grain.

An Averyized Farm Means Success

Tens of thousands of Avery machines are in successful operation throughout the world. There is a size Avery Tractor for every size farm, an Avery Plow for every size Tractor and an Avery Thresher for every size run. With one of these outfits in the size you need and an Avery Motor Cultivator, your farm power requirements are taken care of.

Motor Farming Machinery Specialists

The Avery Company are motor farming machinery specialists. Avery machines are built complete in the three big Avery factories and backed by prompt and permanent

service through the Avery Branch Houses and Distributors covering every State in the Union and over 60 Foreign Countries.

When you get an Avery, you get a Tractor with renewable inner cylinder walls, adjustable crankshaft boxes, patented sliding frame, patented gasifiers that turn kerosene or distillate into gas, and a tractor that you can attach instantaneously to any machine, either for belt driving or pulling at the drawbar—the coupler is automatic and the belt pulley is always in place.

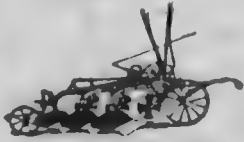
All the special features in Avery Tractors as well as in Avery Threshers, Motor Cultivators and Plows are shown in big free Avery Motor Farming Catalog. See nearest Avery Dealer or write direct for catalog.

EVERY COMPANY, 8319 Iowa Street, Peoria, Ill.

Canadian Avery Co. Ltd. Distributors Winnipeg and Regina



Avery Motor Cultivator



Light and Heavy Tractor Plows for all size Tractors



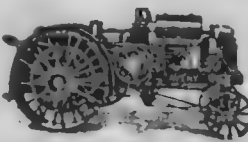
There's a size Avery Thresher for every size run

AVERY

**Motor Farming, Threshing
and Road Building Machinery**



5-10 H.P. Avery Tractor



8-16 H.P. Avery Tractor, for Pliers Write Us Direct. Fully Warranted



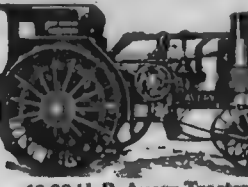
12-25 H.P. Avery Tractor



18-36 H.P. Avery Tractor



25-50 H.P. Avery Tractor



40-80 H.P. Avery Tractor

out for winter feeding and would also want sufficient hay to winter 17 head horses.

E. W. White, LaFleche, Sask., would like to get in touch with someone who has hay to sell.

W. E. Bachman, Vanguard, Sask., would like to hear from someone from whom he could buy a carload of hay.

W. H. Cleary, Watson, Sask., has baled wheat hay for sale and would be pleased to hear from farmers who are short of feed.

C. B. Puffer, Winnifred, Alta., is short of feed and is anxious to hear from anyone who has hay or green feed for sale, or who is in a position to winter stock on shares or for cash. He also has a carload of cows, yearlings and spring calves for sale.

Word comes from J. C. Rabourn, Ravensburg, Sask., that he has 75 tons of good prairie hay in the stack for sale.

J. N. Whitehead, of Thompson, Alta., has 36 head of young breeding stock that he would like to let out for winter feeding. They are in good condition at present and would go into winter quarters fat.

Bedson Bros., Jenner, Alta., have 75 tons of hay to sell, and also report a few hundred tons on their immediate neighborhood that would be available.

Cottage Cheese Manufacture

Cottage cheese is a valuable food and should be used in larger quantities than it is at the present time. It is comparatively cheap and may be substituted to a large extent for meats. Large quantities of skim milk now being used on farms for other purposes could be profitably turned into cottage cheese.

For the manufacture of cottage cheese, L. G. Rinkle, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, says fresh, sweet, skim milk should be used. Warm it to a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit and let stand until it forms a curd. This will require from 12 to 18 hours. The curd should be smooth and soft, but firm. It should not stand until it begins to shrink and whey off, for then it will become too sour and tough when made into cheese.

After a good curd has formed, break it up gently and warm to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. This should be done very slowly and evenly. Allow the curd to stand at 90 degrees Fahrenheit for 10 to 15 minutes, then pour out into strainer cloths. A heavy quality of cheese cloth serves best as a strainer. Flour or salt sacking is too heavy. The strainer is made by taking a square piece of heavy cheese cloth and tying opposite corners together. This forms a bag or sack.

The cheese should be hung up in a cool place and allowed to drain for several hours. When sufficiently drained the curd should have the consistency of thick mush. Care should be exercised to avoid over-draining as a dry cheese will result.

After draining, the cheese should have salt added at the rate of one ounce per ten pounds of cheese. Cream is sometimes added to give the cheese a richer flavor, but this practice is expensive.

Cheese cartons or containers make attractive packages in which to sell the cheese. It may, however, be sold in crocks but should not be put up in tin containers. Upon request the College of Agriculture at Columbia will furnish names of firms selling cheese containers.

Three or four precautions are necessary in making cottage cheese:

1. Don't let the curd get too old or sour before the cheese is made up.
2. Don't heat the curd above 90 degrees Fahrenheit as a tough cheese results.
3. Don't heat the curd too long as a tough cheese results.
4. Don't hang the curd in a warm place to drain, because it will become sour.

ASSOCIATION Annual Auction Sale

of Pure-Bred Rams and Pure-Bred Grade Ewes, at Calgary, on October 30, 1918.

Association Annual Auction Sale of Pure-Bred Bulls and Pure-Bred and Grade Females of the Dairy Breeds and Pure-Bred Swine at Calgary, on October 31, 1918.

It is expected that between 1,200 and 1,500 animals will be offered for sale. An excellent opportunity to purchase or sell stock. Entries close September 30, 1918.

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary.
Alberta Cattle, Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations,
VICTORIA PARK, CALGARY.

Improved Yorkshires

Bear, one year, \$65; three cows unbred, six months, \$50 each; two bears, six months, \$45 each. These pigs have lately returned from show circuit where we won over 70 prizes, also three championships, silver medal. Typical and right every way. Look up our winnings. Can ship C.P. or C.N.
PHILIP LEECH, BERING, SASK.

THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS

EASILY
QUICKLY
CHEAPLY



DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Preston Car & Coach Co. Limited
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ROOFING MILL ENDS CHEAP

A limited quantity of High-Grade Mill Ends for sale cheap. Samples Free

FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
BOX 61, HAMILTON CANADA

They Cannot Withstand WATER PROOF CHALLENGE COLLARS

Keep their shape and freshness unimpaired in all weathers. Cleaned instantly with soap and water. Stylishly cut, with the correct finish. 25 cents at all stores or direct.

ARLINGTON CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
54 & 56 Fraser Ave., Toronto

Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

Got the Habit. Kill 'em Now!
Keep on killing 'em! Use
KILL-EM-QUICK

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

An auction sale of sheep and swine will be held in the Winter Fair Arena at Brandon on Wednesday and Thursday, October 23 and 24. This sale will be under the auspices of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association.

The sheep sale is for pure-breds, males and females, ewes, ewe lambs and wether grades. The swine sale is for pure-bred males and females.

In the case of pure-breds, all animals must be registered and pedigree with transfers must accompany the entry, as no pure-bred will be offered for sale without the pedigree being produced. Entries for the sale will close October 1. Catalogues will be issued and ready for distribution by October 5. A commission of five per cent. will be charged on all sales and the terms of the sale are cash. Entry forms and rules will be mailed on application to W. I. Smale, secretary.

Saskatchewan is planning to have sheep and swine sales to take place at Saskatoon in October, and at Regina in the beginning of November. These sales will be entirely apart from the winter fairs. Fuller particulars will appear in a later issue of The Guide.

The association annual auction sale of pure-bred rams and pure-bred and grade ewes held by the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association at Calgary will take place on October 30. The association annual auction sale of pure-bred bulls and pure-bred and grade females of the dairy breeds and pure-bred swine will be held at Calgary on October 31. It is expected that the entry list will include between 1,000 and 1,500 animals. There will be at least 750 to 1,000 sheep offered. The entries for the sale close on the last of September, and application forms for entry, as well as catalogues of the entries made may be had by writing E. L. Richardson, secretary Alberta Livestock Associations, Calgary.

This sale is now attracting a great deal of attention, and is proving a very convenient method for the exchange of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. The quality of the animals offered at this sale is excellent, and a better quality of stock is being offered each year.

The rules and regulations for the annual fall sale of sheep and swine conducted by the Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, are now ready for distribution. This sale will be held October 23 and 24, in the stock pavilion on the Edmonton exhibition grounds. The conditions of sale are much the same as last year with the exception that a clause has been added stipulating that all pure-bred sheep offered for sale, must have been owned in the province of Alberta for six months prior to the date of sale. The entries close on September 23 to permit of the preparing of a catalogue of the animals offered for sale.

At the same time and place as the sheep and swine sale, the Edmonton Exhibition Association is this year for the first time conducting a show of soil products. A very comprehensive prize list has been prepared and is now ready for distribution. \$1,200 is offered in prizes, with 84 classes, embracing all varieties of grains, sheaf grain, grasses, roots, vegetables, and collections. The entries close October 8. While unfortunately a great deal of damage resulted from the frost in Northern Alberta, there is still an abundance of good roots and field crops which have not been injured in the least, and it is expected that there will be a splendid showing of soil products, sufficient to warrant the Edmonton Exhibition Association in turning this fall show into an annual event. Copies of the prize list, and of the rules and regulations for the sheep and swine sale, may be secured from the secretary, W. J. Stark, of Edmonton, Alta.

Why Cream Tests Vary

The farmer who sells cream is sometimes surprised at the variation in the test reported by the creamery. In the early part of the summer the tests tend downward. The farmer should not assume that a variation in the tests means either carelessness or dishonesty on the part of the cream buyer. There are several factors which affect the richness of cream, and which make a var-

iation in the test from time to time.

First of all the richness of the cream varies with the richness of the milk. In early spring and summer there are more fresh cows, which results in a lower testing milk and as a result of this the cream goes down in proportion. A herd of cows may produce milk averaging four per cent. in the fall and in the early spring and summer the average will run as low as 3.6 per cent. This

much difference in the richness of the milk will cause a variation from five to eight per cent. in the cream test.

The next most important cause for variation is the speed of the separator. The faster the separator is run, the larger the proportion of skim milk and the smaller the proportion of cream. Consequently, the high speed yields a richer cream. If a machine that is supposed to be turned 60 revolutions a

minute is reduced to 40 the cream will be considerably lower in test.

Another important cause of variation in cream tests and sometimes the most important, is the amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl. The difference of a pint used will make a noticeable difference in the test of the cream. A difference in the temperature of the milk separated will also have some effect. Some separators are more sensitive to temperature than others. With some a difference of 20 degrees in the temperature of the milk when separated will make a difference of several per cent. in the test without affecting the thoroughness of the separation to any marked extent. It should be understood that these variations occur not as a result of more or less loss of fat in the skim milk, but as a result of a larger proportion being taken out in the form of cream.



A Truck for the Farmer

FARM equipment which will effect a time and labor-saving, and therefore a money-saving, must be carefully considered by every good farmer now-a-days.

The farm wagon, which for years was the most useful of all farm equipment, is now being replaced on the best farms by a sturdy, dependable motor truck. The truck will haul any farm product—fruit, grain, vegetables, stock, fertilizer, or wood—around the farm, or to the town or city many miles distant, in half the time, and at a much lower cost.

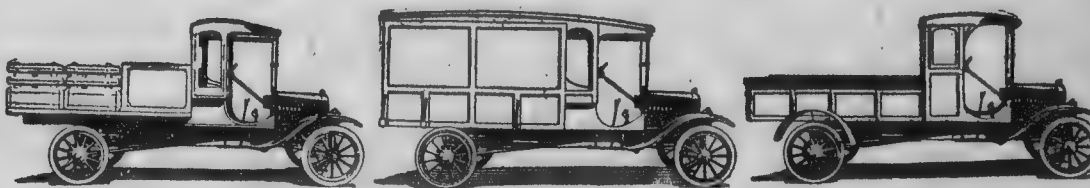
The Ford One-Ton truck is a rapid, economical and very serviceable means of transport. One of these on your farm will save you weeks of time in a single season and will enable you to pass through a crisis of labor shortage with less difficulty.

The Ford truck is supplied as a chassis only. This permits you to select any of the many body styles especially designed for the Ford truck and already on the market. Thus you can mount the one which suits your individual requirements.

Price \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

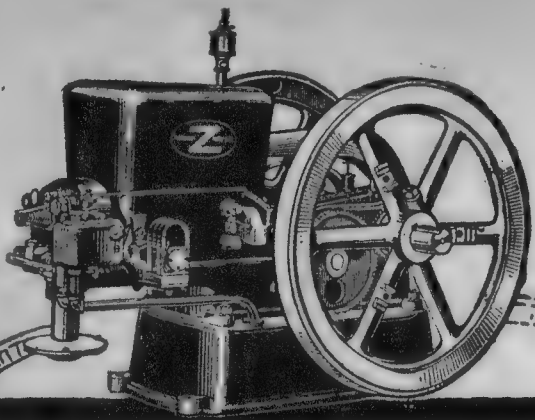
See any Ford Dealer in Canada, or write for a catalog

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited Ford, Ontario



Three of the many body styles that may be mounted on the Ford truck chassis





Indispensable on the Farm

The "Z" is an efficient power unit that saves money and in these days of labor shortage enables you to keep your farm work up to the minute.

A Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine

is the every purpose farm power plant and the work it performs is practically unlimited. It produces maximum power at minimum cost. 150,000 farmers are daily demonstrating that the "Z" is the greatest engine ever produced.

The 3 and 6 h.p. "Z" Engines burn coal oil, distillate or any of the cheaper fuels and develop more than rated horse power.

Built in Three Sizes for Ordinary Farm Use—
1½-h.p. 3-h.p. 6-h.p.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, Limited

DEALER SERVICE: Your local dealer is a direct representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied.

WINNIPEG SASKATOON
CALGARY

63



PRESENT CROP CONDITIONS

IN RELATION TO

Winnipeg District Farm Lands

It is an understood fact that this year the Red River Valley will have a good crop and that there will be a marked stimulus given to the sale of farm lands. If interested, call or write for our lists which have special bargains in the area referred to.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG

"PERFECT PROTECTION"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere—Farmers Preferred.

EDMONTON ALBERTA LETHBRIDGE

SHIP US YOUR

HIDES—PELTS—WOOL

TALLOW—SENEGA ROOT

Bill Shipment to Our Nearest Branch Office or Head Office, Winnipeg

A. CARRUTHERS CO. LTD.

DEALERS AND EXPORTERS. HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

FAIR TRADING. BIG DEALERS. SMALL PROFITS.

BRANDON MANITOBA WINNIPEG

SASKATOON SASK.

MOOSE JAW SASK.

Field Crops

Green Feed Mixtures

EXPERIMENTS conducted at the Brandon Experimental Farm with a view to ascertaining the advisability of sowing mixtures of grain to be used as green feed indicate that there is no mixture yet found that will beat pure oats. Oats and peas, oats and vetches, spring rye with peas and with vetches, and several other mixtures have been tried. The vetches, when sown in this way, have amounted to very little, as they are overshadowed and crowded out by the other grain. The same has generally been true, though to a less extent, of peas. The mixture containing peas and oats is more promising than usual this year as the crowding by the oats was not so marked as on a wetter year.

The Seed Fair

In these times national assets are gauged on the basis of their war winning attributes. Early in the history of the present world struggle it became apparent that the policy of supplying food in adequate quantities both to civil and military populations was the most important of the many factors contributing to successful military operations. This problem for the Allies has with each succeeding year assumed more and more serious proportions. Less than a year ago the situation became so acute that both Premier Lloyd George and Herbert Hoover, United States Food Controller, gave expression to the opinion "Food will win the war."

In the premium list published by the National Farm Congress, Dean F. B. Mumford, member of the National Defence Board of the United States, is quoted in part as follows: "No other single question has given the belligerent nations so much concern and directed so many war policies as the necessity of war in reference to agricultural production and food supply. The agricultural fair or exposition in a great farmers' conference on production, conservation, and utilization of food products. Such a conference is highly appropriate in time of war." In years past has the seed fair especially demonstrated its value as a means of stimulating interest in increased production.

Improvement in Tillage Methods

More definitely dating from the period of stress beginning in the year 1907, but on a basis of a gradual evolution dating from a much earlier date, western farmers began to realize that to make a paying proposition of agriculture under Western Canadian conditions, more attention would have to be paid to improving tillage methods and to the variety and quality of the seed grain used. Most important in its influence on the development of western agriculture was the perfecting of a system of cultivation by Angus McKay, of Indian Head. This system, now in general use throughout the West, provides a sort of crop insurance in that it insures maximum returns for a given amount of labor in years of scanty rainfall. At the same time it furnishes additional bushels per acre in seasons when the precipitation is at or above normal.

Second in importance was the obtaining and development of the Marquis wheat by Dr. Saunders, Dominion Cereal-ist at Ottawa. In Western Canada early frosts have been an ever present possibility with great loss accompanying the impairing of quality if they put in an appearance at any time previous to the full maturity of the crop. By producing a variety of wheat equal in quality to the justly famous Red Fife wheat, and one that would mature from six to ten days earlier, the possibility of

damage by frost was reduced approximately 25 per cent. In 1917 approximately 90 per cent. of all the wheat coming into the Winnipeg market was Marquis. However, the real value to agriculture lies not wholly in the intrinsic merits of the variety, but is more nearly traceable to the short period of time in which its superiority becomes generally known and the readiness with which it was adopted by the public at large.

Canadian Winnings in World's Competition

In 1911, Seager Wheeler, with a sample of Marquis wheat, won the \$1,000 in gold offered by the C.P.E., at the New York Land Show, for the best bushel of hard Spring Wheat produced on the North American continent. In 1912 and again in 1913—and every year since for that matter—a sample of Marquis or of a selection from it, has carried off the championship and sweepstakes when exhibited at the International Fair in competition with varieties from all parts of the grain growing world. The publicity thus secured is almost wholly responsible for the immediate general acceptance of this variety. In other words, had not opportunity been provided for exhibiting the Marquis in competition with other varieties of well established reputations, it would have been a far more difficult task to convince the public at large as to its merit. This would have meant an incalculable loss entailed through the continued use of later maturing varieties.

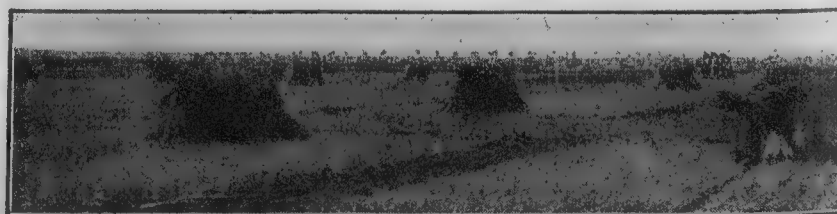
We believe that the foregoing facts will be accepted without argument, but in a like sense the same relative value must attach to the seed fair idea as a whole. The local seed fair is extremely valuable in ascertaining the relative merits or demerits of the different strains as affected by local conditions. The larger the seed fair and the more samples exhibited the greater the value from the standpoint of determining the superiority of a particular type or strain. In addition to this direct benefit the publicity given to the seed grain exhibits during the past years has had a tendency to stimulate interest in the improvements of strains and varieties, and at the present time a great many people are devoting considerable of their time to the improving or perfecting of different strains of cereal crops. It can easily be seen from this that the seed fair ranks as a very important national asset, and through continuing the seed fair exhibits it is easily possible that a variety or strain of grain may be developed and given to the public that is as much superior to the Marquis wheat as it was at the time it was introduced. The seed fair should be patronized by every man interested in growing more bushels per acre in any given acreage.

The Guide Seed Fair

In 1917 The Grain Growers' Guide held a seed fair in the city of Winnipeg, that was by far the largest private exhibition of the kind ever held in Canada. This fair demonstrated its value most conclusively, and another fair, organized along similar lines, will be held in Winnipeg this year. The fair will be open to the public for three days, beginning November 12. Every individual who can qualify and exhibit at this fair, should not fail to avail himself of the opportunity.

Abnormalities in Wheat

The season of 1918 has been the most unusual ever known in the West. The 1918 crop, such as it is, has been subjected to a series of disasters. To begin with, there was the dry weather



Experimental Plots in Stook at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

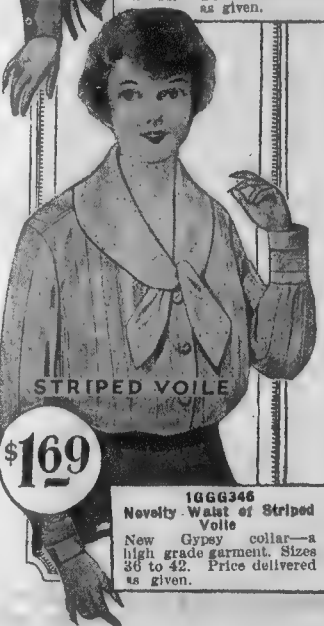
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WILL BE MAILED TO YOU FREE UPON REQUEST. Use the Coupon.



\$159

1GGG344
Good Value in a Flannel
Waist
Two-way Collar—red
braided at front. Sizes 34
to 44. Price delivered
as given.



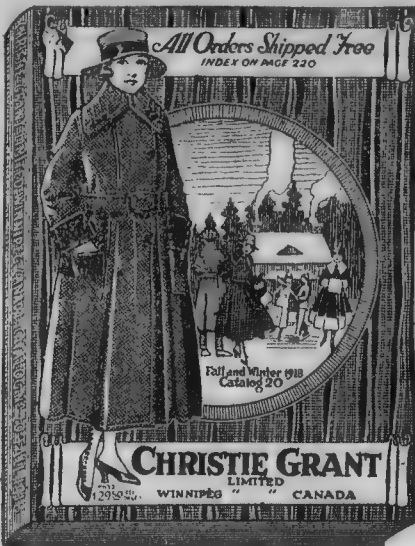
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1GGG346
Novelty Waist of Striped
Voile
New Gypsy collar—a
high grade garment. Sizes
36 to 42. Price delivered
as given.

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recognized as depend-
able authority for styles,
colors and materials in
wearing apparel.

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THE FOUR WAISTS
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from very stylish models
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values. Order one or
more when you send in
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and our first business
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you how well we can
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and soil drifting at seeding time, followed by the mechanical wind damage from drifting at the early stage of development. This was followed by continued drought over large areas, considerable hail damage, and damages by earlier frosts over a larger territory than has been known in the present century. These continued conditions have been most discouraging to persons living in the areas affected. Especially discouraging have they been to persons devoting a considerable amount of time to the improvement of strains of seed. It is a well-known fact that types and even distinct varieties of grain have been produced by a selection of individual heads showing peculiar characteristics. In other words, these types or varieties have been developed by accentuating outstanding features from a continued production for a period of years. The abnormal conditions of this season have resulted in many instances in adding to the accentuated characteristics. Kitchener wheat, for instance, is especially noted for its compact, blunt head. Some of Kitchener wheat this season has this peculiarity accentuated to the point of very closely resembling the club wheat, which is especially noted for its very short, thick head. One sample was sent to The Guide from a plot of registered grain. The seed from which it was seeded was of unquestionable breeding and it had produced no less than five

distinct types of heads. These disparities in types should not worry the men who are trying to improve their seed by the process of selection. They are in most instances directly traceable to the unusual climatic conditions with which the plant has had to contend.

The Rye Mixup

Many of the men I have talked with this season, are strongly convinced that there has been somewhat of a mix-up with regard to fall and spring rye. As it is impossible to distinguish these two varieties in the grain, it is only natural that there should arise some confusion, which would result in the mixing of the grain. In fact, I have heard of more than one case where spring rye has been deliberately sold for fall rye, because fall rye was in greater demand and a higher price was offered. A season's growth is all that is necessary, of course, to demonstrate whether a man has sown spring or fall rye. It is more than likely that some of the failures of fall rye, due to killing out last winter, were the result of sowing spring and not fall rye.

Two things were emphasized by Professor Harrison in conversation with the writer recently, which are absolutely necessary in order to have success with fall rye. The first of these is to be sure that it is fall rye that is being

sown, and the second to get it in time so that there will be a good strong growth in the fall. It could be sown between August 15 and September 1, preferably near the former date. Another danger is that too much may be expected of fall rye. Some men have given it all kinds of abuse, and still secured a good grain crop, but it should not be reasoned from this that the crop will stand all kinds of abuse. If it shows a strong growth in the fall it may be pastured down to some extent, but care must be taken to have it go into the winter with a good strong growth. In order to do this it is essential that the stock be kept off it during the last few weeks before the season closes.—R. D. C.

Government Control of Wheat Crop

Purchase, Sale, Export Methods

Complete control of the purchase and sale for export of Canadian wheat has been assumed by the Dominion government. Control of methods of export has also been assumed.

Under the new arrangement the situation will be:—

- 1.—The price of wheat for the crop of 1918 has been fixed and will be maintained for the crop year.
- 2.—The purchase of wheat and grains for export and for internal demands

will be thrown open to dealers and shippers as before the war, subject however to supervision and control by the government.

3.—The government will guarantee the purchase of all surplus merchantable wheat raised by Canadian farmers in the year 1918 at the price already fixed.

4.—The apportionment and distribution of wheat for Canadian mills and for export will be made under government control and also supervision and allotment of cars and lake tonnage, arrangements for lake insurance and shortages, and the mechanism for insuring the steady, speedy and effective transport of wheat from the head of the lakes to the seaboard.

5.—The board of grain supervisors, whose members represent the interests of grain producers, of shipping and forwarding agencies, of the millers and consumers of grain products, has been entrusted by the government with the carrying out of the above program and clothed with full powers for executing the same.

Central Supervision Continues

The statement from Ottawa making this announcement continues:—

"Under the arrangement of last year the sole purchaser of wheat for export was placed in the hands of the Wheat Export company, whose headquarters are in London with branches in New York and Winnipeg.

"The result was that the normal and usual Canadian agencies for purchasing, selling and forwarding wheat across the lakes and by rail to the seaboard were practically excluded from doing business. Incident to this control of purchase by the Wheat Export company, the business of internal distribution to the mills and the control of shipping tonnage across the lakes gradually fell under the control of the same company. Now that the price of wheat has been fixed and speculation therein eliminated, it is not considered necessary to continue such arrangements to the exclusion and detriment of Canadian dealers and shippers.

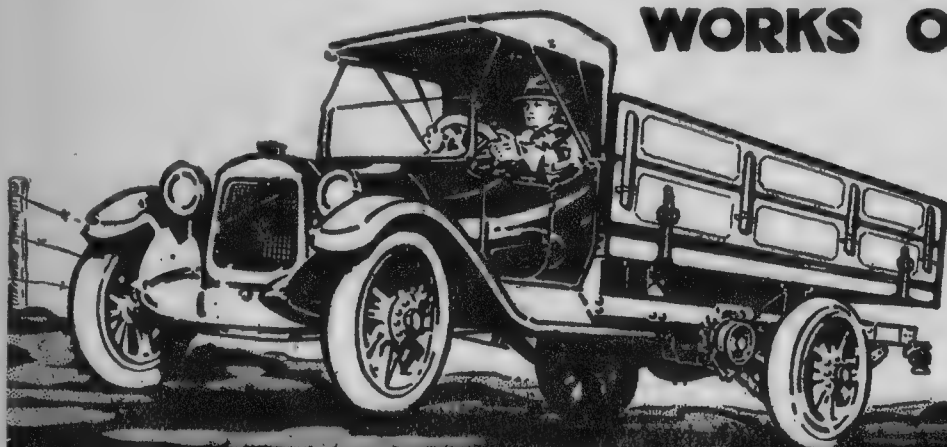
"By reason of its intimate relations to the ocean transport system and owing to the co-operation of Canadian transport agencies, the Wheat Export company was able efficiently to carry on the work of transport to destination. It is not proposed to relax in any particular the central supervision and direction necessary to secure efficient handling from the head of the lakes to the port of delivery on the Atlantic seaboard."

Uses Sweep While Threshing

W. G. Hunt, of Poplar Point, Man., believes that a great labor saving can be effected at threshing time, particularly if a small machine is used, by gathering the stocks in with an ordinary sweep. Last year he conducted an experiment along this line which promises good results. When the threshing machine was on the farm, he used the sweep for half a day to good effect, though he did not substitute the use of the sweep for the teams, the outfit having been completed. When he started in he thought the first effect would be to knock the stocks over. The sweep did nothing of the kind. It simply ran under the stocks, they were carried back to the frame and remained standing up just as they were in the field. A small boy, a girl or a woman can in this way help with the threshing, and Mr. Hunt's experience is that with a sweep one of them could do the work of two teams. The sweep holds five ordinary stocks without shoving any of them over, perhaps more could be taken on, this depending on the size of the stocks.

An additional advantage is that no grain is threshed out during the process. When grain is loaded into a wagon there is a certain amount of it threshed out by tramping, both in the field and when the load is being pitched into the machine. In using the sweep there is no waste from this source, the stocks being dumped at the machine and pitched directly under the feeder. It could, Mr. Hunt thinks, be used economically in cleaning up the stocks on 30 or 40 acres to the setting.

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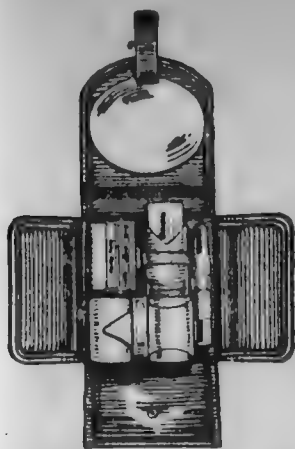
Prices on Smith Form-a-Truck attachments, F.O.B. Winnipeg, are as follows:

One-ton Standard (maximum capacity 3,000 lbs.)	\$535.00
One-ton Standard, reinforced (maximum capacity 4,000 lbs.)	585.00
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Above prices are for pressed-on tires. For demountable tires for one-ton truck, \$25.00 additional, for two-ton truck, \$40.00 additional.

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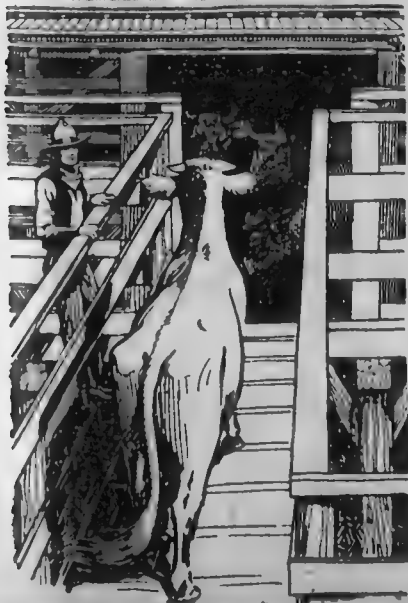
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The Ottawa Mint

SINCE the beginning of war gold coin and gold bullion to the value of \$1,300,000,000 have been received at Ottawa by the department of finance as trustees for the Imperial government and the Bank of England. How the work of the Royal Mint has, in consequence, been increased is not generally realized. When these deposits of gold were received by the department of finance, it was necessary that their value should be ascertained and that a certain quantity of gold bullion should be refined. The heavy demand on the gold refinery at the Mint led to the construction of a second plant with a monthly output of a million ounces of fine gold. Through this extension the refinery has developed the largest capacity of any gold refinery in the world.

The special work of the refinery, due to the war, is shown by the following figures:—

Gold bullion received for refining, 15,992,770 ounces gross.

Total gold bars produced, 14,048,803 ounces fine, value \$290,414,547.

Fine silver recovered, 1,175,500 ounces fine.

As the war has made it impossible for the Newfoundland government to get its supplies of coin from England, coinage for Newfoundland was carried out by the Ottawa mint in 1917 and 1918 as follows: 1,670,000 silver pieces, 700,000 bronze pieces.

A "Wagering Policy" is Void

The case of Brophy vs. the North American Life Insurance Company, decided by the Supreme Court of Canada, is an important one on the point of wager policies and the right of the parties to recover premiums paid under such policies.

In this case one Cromar, an insurance broker, had been doing some business for the plaintiff, Brophy, and had insured his (Brophy's) life in the New York Life Insurance Company.

Then Brophy stated that he had some more money to put in life insurance and Cromar suggested that it might be better "to have a younger life," and that the policy be placed on his (Cromar's) life instead of Brophy's.

Acting on this suggestion, Brophy took out an annuity of \$300 per year in The North American and Cromar took out a policy for \$6,000 in the same company payable to his (Cromar's) estate, so that the \$300 annuity payable to Brophy would pay the premiums on the \$6,000 policy on Cromar's life.

This was in March, 1886, and in 1897 Cromar assigned the \$6,000 policy to Brophy. From the date of the policy down to the time of Cromar's death in 1900 Brophy paid the premiums on the policy out of his annuity.

The Policy Contested

The company then brought an action to have the policy cancelled, and Brophy counterclaimed against them for the amount of the premiums which he had paid.

On the point that the policy in question was a "wagering policy" and void, the court decided in favor of the company in the following words:—

"Here, however, it is plain, by uncontroverted evidence, that the arrangement between the appellant and Cromar was that he, the appellant, who had no interest in Cromar's life, should insure it for his own benefit, he, the appellant, paying the premiums. That it is consequently a wagering policy, immoral in its nature and tendency, and void, as found by the two courts below, is not, in my mind, susceptible of doubt. The evidence satisfies me that this transaction was only a part of a wide scheme between the appellant and Cromar to engage in the wholesale business of speculating on wagering insurances."

Then, this policy being held null and void, the question was whether Brophy was entitled to a return of the premiums, and the court held that he was not, and gave judgment that the insurance company should retain the premiums he had paid on the policy on Cromar's life.

A Contrasting Case

In contrast with the case above noted is the case of the North American Life Assurance Company vs. Craigen, also



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decided by the Supreme Court of Canada, where one Russell insured his life with the company and had the policy made payable to a third party who was not related to him and who had no insurable interest in his life. In fact the insurance was placed without the knowledge of the beneficiary. Russell paid the premiums himself.

The decision of the court was that the policy was not a wagering one and was valid and binding on the company. "There is no pretence," said Chief Justice Ritchie, "for saying that Russell did not insure his own life and pay the premium with his own money, making the loss payable on his death to Elizabeth J. Craigen, without her knowledge. I am clearly of opinion that he had a perfect right to insure his own life; the policy was not in any sense of the term a wager policy. It is quite another matter where an evasion of the statute is attempted by a person procuring one in whose life he has no legal interest to insure it with his money and for his benefit, though ostensibly for the advantage of the party insuring. In this case, as I have said, there was no attempt to evade the statute."

The judgment of the court ordered the company to pay the amount of the policy to Elizabeth J. Craigen, which was done.

Canadian Rural Credit Systems

Continuing the series of articles on the rural credit systems in operation in Canada, we come next to Quebec, in which province, while there are as yet properly speaking no rural credit associations, there is a large number of "Caisses Populaires" (credit banks), organized under provincial statute of 1906. Nobody but a shareholder can do business with one of these banks. Shares are required by law to be not less than \$1.00 each; usually they are \$5.00. There is a limit to the number of shares that may be purchased by a shareholder, but this number is considerable. Not a cent is contributed to the funds of these banks by any municipal council or by the provincial government.

The loans are made on the security of first mortgage, when the amount is considerable; or on promissory note, when the amount borrowed is comparatively small. Refunds are made monthly—capital and interest.

Profits are divided among the shareholders in the form of dividends at the end of the year after previously deducting at least 10 per cent. of the total amount of profit to make a collective credit amount for covering possible losses. The dividend paid to the shareholders varies between three-and-a-half and seven per cent. of the capital they have subscribed. The interest paid to the depositors varies between three and four per cent. of their savings.

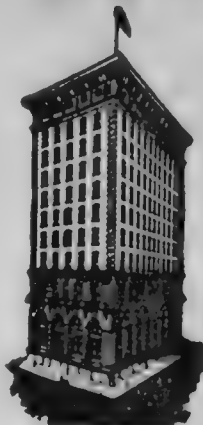
Since 1905 these banks have been under the obligation to prepare at the end of the year a statement in triplicate of their operations; one copy goes to the provincial secretary, one to the secretary-treasurer or clerk of the municipality, and the third is kept in the office of the association. The correctness of the statement is sworn to by the manager.

The last statistical year book of the province of Quebec contains elaborate statistics of the operations of these banks, of which there are 94 in the province, with 25,028 shareholders last year, 15,613 depositors, and 6,696 borrowers. The number of loans made was 11,200, amounting to \$1,641,258. The total profits accumulated were \$100,945. There are four of these banks in the city of Montreal, five in the city of Quebec, and 81 in the towns throughout the province.

As to Making War Bonds Tax-Exempt

The inadvisability of making Victory bonds exempt from taxation is discussed further, from several points of view, in the latest issue of the Monthly Review, published by Greenshields & Co., of Montreal. In regard to the effect in raising the cost of money, this is said:—"One reaction may be stated with some certainty, because results are already apparent today. We refer to the fact that the continuance of the tax-free privilege on the Dominion's own bonds, while all other securities

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HARVEST EXPECTATIONS vs. HARVEST REALIZATIONS

Very often the crop does not come up to earlier expectations, which not only causes the farmer and his family, who have worked so assiduously, considerable disappointment, but as a consequence, the planning of months and years goes for naught. Just so through life. Every man with responsibilities hopes to leave his dependents in an independent position, but as a result of unforeseen events, is frequently unable to do so, regardless of his good intentions.

This is why the progressive farmer carries adequate Life Insurance. He knows that if anything happens, it will provide funds to complete his unfinished work. On the other hand, if he lives until the maturity of the policy the systematic accumulations will provide a competence for his declining years.



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are taxable, is raising the cost of money to other borrowers to a prohibitive level. Provincial governments and municipalities are paying six to seven-and-a-half per cent. for new money today. New money for industrial purposes has not been sought in any amounts sufficient to test the market; the rate is probably eight to ten per cent.

Another important consideration in this connection is set forth as follows:

Cumulative Tax-Exempt Privilege

"When it is borne in mind that the effect of the tax-exempt privilege is likely to become cumulative, the problems of raising new capital for necessary purposes later on will be better realized. What we mean by this is that the tax-exempt privilege attached to the war bonds had one value under the terms of the original Income Tax Act for 1917. The value became materially greater when amendments were introduced increasing the scale of taxation for 1918. If the war continues into next year, the scale will probably go higher. The United States proposes to advance the normal income tax for 1919 from four per cent. to ten or twelve per cent. Canada may take action along the same lines when parliament meets next year. The nominal interest return of the Dominion's war bonds may continue stationary around five-and-a-half per cent., but the actual net return in relation to other securities will advance according as the income tax advances, enlarging the discrimination already existing between large and small holdings of the bonds, and always in favor of the former, and depreciating the value of other securities."

The Monthly Review, from which the foregoing extracts are made, is confident that the forthcoming Victory Loan will be a great success—as it would have been, anyway, without the tax-exemption bribe as an inducement to patriotic duty. It says:—

"The country will see to it that the loan is supported to the limit of the government's requirements. There is just so much money to go into the bonds, and we are unwilling to believe that, with Canadian purpose so strongly set on the winning of the war, there will be a stinting of subscriptions for a taxable bond that would be freely offered for a tax-exempt bond."

U.S. Wheat Minimum at \$2.20

By a proclamation issued at Washington, on September 2, President Wilson fixed \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop.

A disinterested commission, the proclamation states, will be appointed next spring to see whether the increased cost of farm labor and supplies would justify an increase above that price.

"In giving a guaranteed price for wheat one year in advance (the only industry guaranteed by the government), there is involved a considerable national risk," the proclamation also sets forth. "If there should be peace or increased shipping available before the middle of 1920, Europe will naturally supply itself from the large stores of much cheaper wheat now in the southern hemisphere; and therefore the government is undertaking a risk which might in such an event result in a national loss of as much as \$500,000,000 through an unsaleable surplus; or in any event in maintaining a high level of protection to our people for a long period subsequent to freedom in the world's markets."

The proclamation fixes as a reasonable guaranteed price for No. 1 Northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the principal primary markets the following:—

New York, \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, \$2.38; Duluth, \$2.23; St. Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.18; New Orleans and Galveston, \$2.20; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$2.20; Salt Lake City, Great Falls, Rocatello and Spokane, \$2.00

The net result of four years of war in relation to commodity prices in Great Britain, according to The Economist, has been to advance the percentage from 116.7 to 278.5. These figures are relative to a basis figure of 100, being the average for 1901 to 1905.

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What Protection Does to a Farmer

He Pays Through the Nose at Every Turn.

By Roderick McKenzie

THE government, backed up by supporters of protection, urge the people back to the land, and encourage them by imposing excessive taxation on everything needed in farm operation. If a farmer buys imported goods, the tax goes to the government. If he buys home made goods, the tax goes to private individuals. The first thing the "back to the land" has to do on arriving on his homestead is to build a home. The government helps him by imposing a tax of:—

32½ per cent. on lumber.
67½ per cent. per hundred pounds on nails.
42½ per cent. on window glass.
32½ per cent. on sash and door.
37½ per cent. on wire doors and wire windows.
42½ per cent. on locks, hinges, etc.
25 per cent. on lime.
30 per cent. on brick.
37½ per cent. on paints.

When he gets his house built, before his wife can cook meals, the government taxes him:—

32½ per cent. on stoves.
42½ per cent. on pots and pans.
42½ per cent. on tea-kettle.
27½ per cent. on broom and scrub-brush.
8 cents per pound on bacon.
60 cents on barrel of flour.
6 cents per pound on yeast-cake and baking powder.

75 cents on 100 pounds of oatmeal.
44 cents a pound on canned goods.
90 cents per barrel on apples.
5 cents per pound on coffee.

Tea, free.
75 cents on 100 pounds rice.
42½ per cent. on biscuit.

74 per cent. per 100 pounds salt.
14 per cent. per pound starch.
3 cents per pound on ginger.

27½ per cent. on canned meats.
8 cents per pound fresh meat.
30 per cent. on fresh tomatoes.
1 cent per pound on common soap.

Bananas, pineapple, pomegranate, free.
When the wife goes to furnish her bed-room, she is taxed:—

37½ per cent. on dresser.
37½ per cent. on chairs.
27½ per cent. on looking-glass.
37½ per cent. on bed.

42½ per cent. on counterpane.
42½ per cent. on blankets.
42½ per cent. on pillow cases.
42½ per cent. on sheets.
42½ per cent. on comb and brush.
37½ per cent. on mattress.
40 per cent. on lamps.
40 per cent. on hairpins.
42½ per cent. on jewelry of any material for the adornment of the person.
Diamonds, free.

When he starts getting ready for a crop, he is taxed:—

27½ per cent. on plow.
27½ per cent. on harrow.
27½ per cent. on seed drill.
27½ per cent. on manure spreader.
12½ per cent. on binder.
12½ per cent. on mower.

20 per cent. on horse rake.
27½ per cent. on traction engine.
27½ per cent. on threshing engine.
32 per cent. on hay-loader.
32 per cent. on potatoe digger.
32 per cent. on grain crusher.
32 per cent. on fanning-mill.

30 per cent. on axe.
30 per cent. on hoe, rake, pronged fork.

30 per cent. on lawn-mower.
32½ per cent. on wagon.

42½ per cent. on buggy.
32½ per cent. on cutter.
37½ per cent. on harness for horses.

Barbed-wire and cream separator, free.

For clothing he is taxed:—

42½ per cent. on flannels, all kinds.
37½ per cent. on boots and shoes.

42½ per cent. on under clothes.
42½ per cent. on mitts.
42½ per cent. on hats and caps.

32½ per cent. on cottons.
32 per cent. on India-rubber boots.
42½ per cent. on India-rubber clothing.

If he succumbs to the burden of custom duties, high-freight rates, extortion of grain exchanges, plundering of abattoirs and packing plants and passed on to the bourne where man is exempted from custom duties, the government enables the coffin combine to collect from his heirs 32½ per cent. on his coffin; 40 per cent. on his shroud; and 42 per cent. on the screw nails that fasten his coffin-cover, and charges the grave-digger 42½ per cent. on the shovel with which he digs the grave.

Canadian Wool Goes to Boston

One Million Pounds of the Finest Grades are being Exported by the Co-operative Wool Growers.

By L. J. Moore

ONE million pounds of wool are being shipped to the United States by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association Ltd., of Toronto. Practically all the fine grades of wool in the hands of the association are being sent out of the country, the manufacturers have evidently decided to depend on their allotment of Australasian wool and the Canadian product already secured to care for their needs until next year. Most of the manufacturers are fairly well provided for until the end of 1918, and some of them have made sufficiently large purchases to meet all requirements until well into 1919. There is enough uncertainty in the present situation to cause a cautious attitude on their part. With large sums already invested in wool bought at the peak price, some of the trade interests are showing hesitancy in making further purchases. At the same time some of the private dealers in wool are holding quantities in the hope of getting even higher prices.

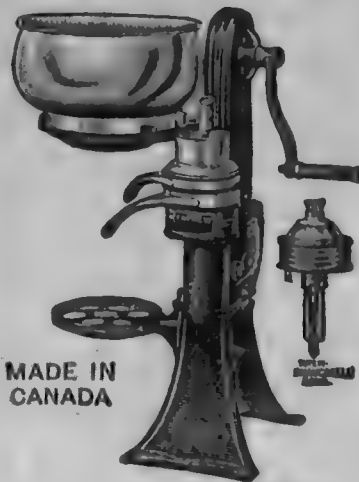
The Co-operative Wool Growers encountered a very active demand for domestic wool early in the season before the arrival of the Australasian wools, and the supply distributed through this source did much to relieve a rather acute situation at that time.

When the product from the Antipodes began to arrive in good quantities, there was a disposition to hold off from buying the Canadian wool. At present there appears to be fair assurance that the entire allocation of 45,000 bales will be delivered on schedule time. Something over 30,000 bales are already in Canada or en route. The delivery of the whole amount resolves itself into a shipping problem. Little fear is entertained but that the whole amount will find its way into the hands of the Canadian firms to which it has been apportioned.

Held Wool for Two Months

Every opportunity has been given the manufacturers to secure the Canadian wool if they desired to do so, before shipments were made to the United States. The Wool Commission requires that a 15-day option be given by the sellers before an export license can be granted. The Co-operative Wool Growers have held their wool for fully two months before deciding to ship to Boston. Up to September 7 the shipments to the American centre from this source will have amounted to forty-six cars, or fully 1,000,000 pounds. A ready sale is being met for all wool shipped to the United States. Requirements there are

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WITH butter fat paid for by the creamery at 66 cents per pound, every ounce counts. The Renfrew gets all but 1/10 pound, or 6.6 cents worth in \$26.40 worth of butter fat. Where is the farmer who wants to lose 60 cents to \$4.00 per thousand pounds skimmed? With a few cows the amount lost would soon buy the closest of close skimmers—the up-to-date, easy-to-run, easy-to-clean

Surely it is good business to put the Renfrew's close skimming to the test—the margin of saving certainly warrants it.

Let the Babcock Test do it. Get your skim milk tested at one of the Dairy Schools by sending a sample. Then compare result with our close skimming records proven by Dairy Schools' tests. Or—let our agent bring out a Renfrew and skim the skimmed milk from your old machine and show you the saving a Renfrew can make you. Do you know of any other machine on earth that offers you that test? Could anything be more convincing and worth while?

The saving mounts up rapidly if you have more than two or three cows—will pay for a Renfrew—and then start giving you increased profits.

Besides, the Renfrew gives you the exclusive advantage of the wide open bowl with curved wings, which mean discs do not clog and cleaning is reduced to a trifling chore—the advantage of its automatic oiling system needing attention only four times a year—of its interchanging capacity. Get Renfrew catalogue; it explains all. Write to-day.

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The GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, Man.

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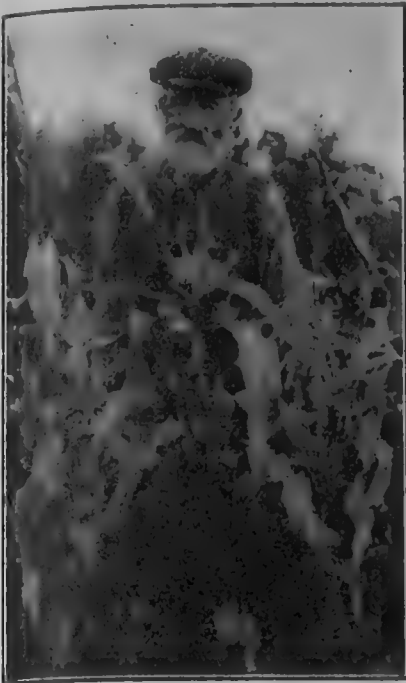
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SEED GRAIN

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE SEED GRAIN for next year. Write me about wheat, oats or barley. A. M. High, Killarney, Man. 36-2



A Veteran Manitoba Gardener.

so urgent that practically an unlimited amount could be disposed of there.

The Wool Growers will dispose of approximately 4,400,000 pounds of wool in 1918, which is greatly in excess of estimates made earlier in the season. With the completion of the export movement, there will be about 400,000 pounds of wool left in the hands of the Association. This will probably be held for some time to meet Canadian needs as they arise. The wool thus held is principally of fine medium quality. Thus in the second year of its history the Co-operative selling agency has expanded its activities to a very marked degree. Substantial growth in the wool-producing industry in Canada is indicated. While definite figures are not available the Canadian clip will exceed 12,000,000 pounds, which is estimated to be considerably more than has been produced during recent years.

Big Shipments From West

Shipments from the West to the Co-operative Association at Toronto have increased beyond the anticipations of the officials of that organization. Ontario shipments have fallen behind estimates somewhat, standing at about 800,000 pounds, while the estimates of wool to be obtained in the province were some 200,000 pounds higher at the beginning of the season. Even the lower figure represents considerable expansion in Ontario shipments as compared with last year. It is felt that some of the small dealers are holding their wool for speculative purposes, in the expectation that there will be an acute situation during the early months of 1919.

U.S. Threshermen Must Report

Under the authority of the Food Control Act, the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture is to require from all threshermen in the country periodical reports on the number of bushels of wheat threshed by them and the acreage from which the grain was produced. A list of threshermen is being compiled from all available sources by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, which is co-operating in the undertaking, and the Bureau of Markets is having printed a supply of blank forms for threshing reports, together with a pocket memorandum book for daily records. Reports began with the opening in June of the winter-wheat harvesting season. The county agents will aid in distributing the schedules and memorandum books and will also assist in assembling the results.

The results are to be made available for the use of the United States Food Administration, the Federal Trade Commission and other branches of the government. They are expected to provide a complete and accurate check on the advance wheat figures of the Bureau of Crop Estimates in the same way that the cotton-ginning reports, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, check the cotton estimates.

Railway Commission Changes

*Terms of two of the Commissioners soon to Expire---
Will Messrs. Scott and McLean be re-appointed.*

From our Ottawa Correspondent

OTTAWA, August 30.—Possible changes in the personnel of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada are being discussed at the capital in view of the fact that the ten-year term of office of the two senior commissioners will terminate on September 17. The terms which will expire are those of Assistant Chief Commissioner D'Arcy Scott, and Commissioner S. J. McLean, who were appointed to their present posts by the Laurier administration on the same day, ten years ago. Members of the Railway Board may be re-appointed, and there is some curiosity here as to whether the government will adopt this course or retire the two commissioners and name successors. The re-appointment of both commissioners would not occasion much surprise, more particularly in view of the circumstance that a Union government is now in office and there is a naturally a desire to avoid the making of appointments having a political flavor.

The Borden government established a precedent in 1914 when Dr. Jas. Mills, the first commissioner to complete a ten-year term, was retired from the board, but named librarian at a much lower salary. In the case of Dr. Mills, however, the action of the then party government was doubtless influenced to a considerable degree by the fact that he was well advanced in years and was willing to accept a position which appealed to his tastes, he being

before his appointment a prominent educationalist.

Two of Ablest Men on Board

Commissioners Scott and McLean cannot, however, be dropped on account of age. Both are in the prime of life and it is recognized generally that both have rendered valuable service on the board. There is no doubt that Commissioner Scott's appointment was a political one. It coincided with the retirement from the Laurier government of his father, Sir Richard Scott, who had been Secretary of State from the time the Liberals came into power in 1896. At the time of his appointment D'Arcy Scott was an Ottawa lawyer of local prominence only, and an ex-mayor of the city. Conservatives charged that Sir Richard had bargained for a post for his son before he consented to drop out. Criticism of the appointment eventually died down, however, and this was doubtless due to the fact that Commissioner Scott proceeded to demonstrate that he had considerable more ability than it was generally believed he possessed. Doubtless he has been a thoroughly capable commissioner whose replacement by some man of inexperience might temporarily, at least, weaken the board.

If Commissioner Scott's selection was made on a political basis the same cannot be said of that of Commissioner McLean, who was at the date of his choosing Professor of Political Economy in Toronto University. Prof. Mc-

Lean had previously been connected with several universities in the United States and was regarded as an authority on railway matters. He was the author of special reports on railway regulations in England and the United States and of a report as commissioner on railway rate grievances in Canada. Commissioner McLean is believed to have been largely responsible for the Railway Act, which created the Railway Board, and he is sometimes described as the "father" of that institution. At the time of his appointment he was described by the Toronto News as "a sound authority on railway problems," while the Toronto Globe said, "his appointment is an ideal one."

Other Members of Board

Apart from Sir Henry Drayton, the chief commissioner, the two commissioners whose terms are about to expire are regarded as the strong men of the board. Commissioner W. B. Nantel, former minister of Inland Revenue, is not suspected of possessing more than mediocre ability. Commissioner A. S. Goodeve has considerable capacity, but his experience covers only a few years. Commissioner A. C. Boyce, former member of parliament for West Algoma, is promising well, but his experience as a commissioner is a matter of months only. Whatever the present strength of the board may be it is likely to be weakened unless any new appointees in succession to Commissioners Scott and McLean are men of outstanding ability.

The suggestion that they are likely to be continued at their posts is subject to the qualification that the reorganization of the C.N.R. directorate under government ownership may bring about some unexpected readjustments. The creation of a Dominion Railway

Continued on Page 46



U.G.G. PLOWS

The U.G.G. 12 and 14-inch Gang Plows, illustrated here, are built by men who understand plowing. They have very light draft because they are built on the single bail principle. The material is strong. The design is simple and the construction follows U.G.G. Standards. The beams are heavy. The No. 11 bottoms have 4-inch shares. These Plows come complete with Pole and Yoke, and a No. 14 four-horse all-steel tandem hitch. Compare the value you get in these with other plows at higher prices.

12-inch Gang, with above specifications, weight 820 lbs., sells at Winnipeg for \$118.00; Regina, \$121.40; Saskatoon, \$122.10; Calgary, \$123.85. **The 14-inch Gang**, same equipment, weight 833 lbs. Winnipeg, \$119.50; Regina, \$123.00; Saskatoon, \$123.65; Calgary, \$125.00.

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THE DEEPER LIFE

The Disabilities of Wealth

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

CONTINUING the discussion of last week on the extraordinary disregard which the Church has generally shown, and especially today, for Christ's teaching in regard to

wealth we had better, perhaps, ask first whether we can for ourselves see anything dangerous or undesirable in the possession of wealth. That is not a direction it maybe, along which our thoughts often spontaneously travel, nor along which the acknowledged leaders of thought often ask us to move. We are born and brought up in an atmosphere of esteem for wealth. All around us men are striving for it desperately. Every where those who fail to win wealth are pitied or despised and those who win it are congratulated and honored, and, what is peculiarly hard, for many there seems no middle course. They must win much or nothing. The opportunity for small comfortable business grows ever smaller. There is, consequently, little suggestion, little opportunity and little disposition to hunt for the disadvantages of what all the world seems to count so desirable.

Yet disadvantages there are and not hard to find. Wealth which is desired and sought sometimes so unscrupulously, largely for the security which it gives, breeds the sense of insecurity. Rich men tend to be uneasy and anxious. "Nothing," there is an old saying, "is so timid as a million except two millions." The more interests the more occasions for anxiety. Wealth tends to make men suspicious, alert, wary, apprehensive. They come to dread change and so sometimes harden into blind defenders of the status quo. In the divine discontent that is stirring the hearts of men today as never before, they see only a menace. Conscious that their fortunes are in a position of unstable equilibrium they are instinctively hostile to all who speak of, and try to bring to pass, a more Christian social order. "Rocking the boat" becomes to them the deadliest of sins and by a strange paradox the sense of insecurity increases as the seeming guarantee of security increases. And, perhaps, never in English-speaking nations was that sense of insecurity so great as today. Already the distant roar of the great rapid can be heard. The world is entering a tremendous revolutionary period, perhaps, the most trying and upsetting in all its history. And while there may be danger in the rapid for all craft it is the most heavily laden which have the most to fear. Now, no man can be counted happy who fears. Of all evil feelings that prey upon the human soul fear is the most degrading, the most demoralizing and the most poisonous except possibly hate, and it is fear usually which is the main element in hate.

It would, of course, be unjust and absurd to claim that all rich men have a secret worm of fear gnawing at their hearts. Some, no doubt, feel quite secure, and there are some quite probably to whom the thought of losing much or all their wealth brings no terror. But the tendency to uneasiness, to anxiety, to fear is in wealth, and grows as wealth grows. Naturally, this fear of change tends to shut those who feel it out of one of the purest and most exhilarating joys of life, the joy of welcoming and furthering the deepest and most far-reaching movements for human betterment. The rich man can, and often does, use his wealth for the increase of human well being, but it usually is in the way of relief. Palliation not removal of the cause is usually the form of his beneficence, sometimes possibly, it may not unjustly be thought, as a substitute for deeper and more thorough reforms. But the exultation that thrills through Tennyson's lines:

"Not in vain the distant beacons,
Forward, forward, let us range!
Let the great world spin forever
Down the ringing grooves of change!"

is not for him unless he be of heroic mould, and if he be of heroic mould it is very doubtful whether he could be very rich.



Dr. BLAND

But this is only one point in which the rich man in proportion to his riches is excluded from the fellowship of his kind. His range of friendship is narrow, for inequality is the deadly enemy of friendship, and the rich man has few equals. Few men whose friendship is worth anything care to steadily accept hospitalities they cannot reciprocate. To play my Lord or my Lady Bountiful may have its charm but it is a lonely life.

Great wealth makes one a foreigner to the mass of people. There are few common interests. The hopes and fears are different. The habitual thoughts move in different worlds. This estrangement maybe nobody's fault. The rich man may have a warm heart, eager for wide fellowship, but great difference of wealth is a barrier few rich men or poor men are big enough or wise enough to surmount. Perhaps the barrier is difficult to surmount just because it is against God's will that it should exist.

It is not merely that a rich man finds it hard to get close to the vast majority of his fellows. It is often very difficult for him not to be estranged from them. Many of them he habitually sees in an unlovely light. He sees them surrounding him, flattering him, seeking his favor, laughing at his jokes as in the old days schoolboys laughed at their tyrant's jokes, unresentful of slights or snubs, sometimes even servile, obsequious, willing to pick their puddings even from the dirt.

H. G. Wells in his "The Future in America," includes a picture of "One of the most impressive of those very rich Americans," whose name it is not difficult, perhaps, to guess. "My friend beheld him, gross and heavy, seated in an easy chair in the centre of his private car, among men who stood and came and went. He clutched a long cigar with a great clumsy hand. He turned on you a queer, coarse, disconcerting bottle nose with a little hard, blue, wary, hostile eye that watched out from the roots of it. He said nothing. He attempted no civility, he looked pride and insults—you ceased to respect yourself. "It was Roman," my friend said. "There has been nothing like it since the days of that republic. No living king would dare to do it. And those other Americans! These people walked up to him and talked to him—they tried to flatter him and get him to listen to projects. Abjectly. And you know, he grunted. He didn't talk back. It was beneath him. He just grunted at them!"

If rich men do not always love their kind, if they have a low estimate of human nature, it is not they only, or always chiefly, who are to blame. But that it is very easy for a rich man to become cynical is one of the most damaging counts against wealth. There is no Heaven here or anywhere for a cynic.

And is there any class of men and women who have such disappointment and sorrow over their children as the rich? There are exceptions honorable and wonderful, but how few. How difficult to bring up a boy for a good, wholesome, useful, honorable life when he knows from childhood he need not work. He is the mark for all schemes and parasites and swindlers.

And even more to be commiserated is the heiress. The unscrupulous will seek her for her money. The worthy, unless they can match her fortune, may hold back for fear their motives will be

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1901 the proportions in 1916 were 64.31 per cent. rural and 35.69 per cent. urban. For a country, scarcely 15 per cent. of whose available agricultural lands are yet under cultivation, such a division of the population as is shown by these figures, is abnormal and unhealthy. In the census of 1911 the urban population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was shown to have increased 92 per cent. during the previous ten years, as compared with an increase of only 52 per cent. in the rural districts. The recent census of 1916 shows that since 1911, this tendency towards expansion in the cities of the West has continued. In Saskatchewan, the predominant agricultural province of the Dominion, the percentage of rural people in the population has decreased from 84.37 per cent. in 1911 to 72.79 per cent. in 1916.

A True National Policy

These figures taken from the Dominion census reveal as clearly and as graphically as anything can demonstrate, the proportions of Canada's great social and economic problem after the war. Three great classes in the community will be affected most by the conditions which already are beginning to develop and call for settlement. They will be the returned soldier, laborer, and the farmer. The land calls to all three classes of men, and points the way to the national salvation of Canada. Agriculture is organized in the West and is rapidly marshalling its forces in the East. Labor is crystallizing its aims and ideas under the aegis of a new party. The returned soldier is just in the process of adapting himself to the organization of the Great War Veterans' Association, whose policies and activities are still largely in process of formation. There is one common cause for these three great bodies, representing, as they do, the vast majority of the working men of Canada. It is the cause of co-operation devoted to the magnificent enterprise of making a nation out of a Dominion which before the war was merely a series of geographical areas peopled by ambitious individuals. George W. Russell, that brilliant Irish co-operationist, recently wrote that "the idea of nationality is a cultural idea, but a man very soon becomes cynical about nationality in practice if his neighbor or his employer accepting the same national ideals do in fact relegate him to poverty in the pursuit of their own interests." Co-operation between the working forces of Canada, instead of competition and conflict, in finding the best kind of national policy for this country in the trying years ahead, is the practical goal to be reached.

U.S. Selective Service Register

Thursday, September 12, has been fixed by the proclamation of President Wilson as the date on which every man in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 (both inclusive) are required to register, in compliance with the Selective Service Register Law.

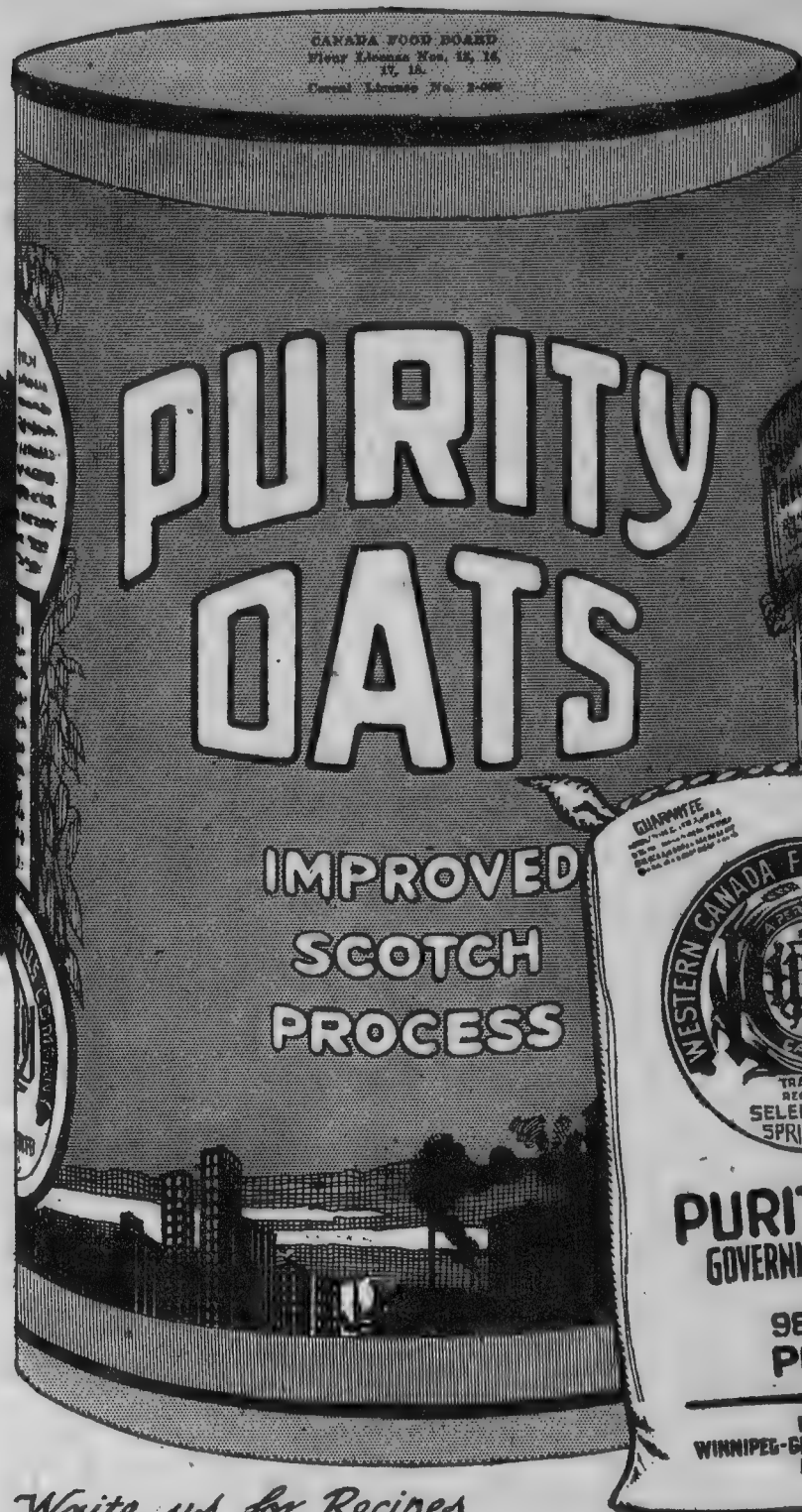
This means that every youth who reaches his eighteenth birthday on September 12, and every man who has not reached his forty-sixth birthday by that year, must register. It is estimated that there are in the United States some 13,000,000 men between these age limits; this figure does not include the men between 18 and 45 not required to register, namely, those previously registered in the United States Army registrations and those in actual army or navy service. The draft boards constituted throughout the United States for this registration number more than 5,000.

President Wilson says in his proclamation:—

"The time has come for a more perfect organization of our man power. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants, in order to determine, as to each man, not already selected for duty with the colors, the place in the military, industrial, or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good."

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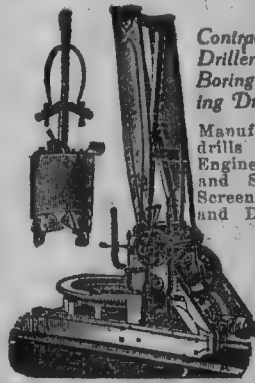
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The Plots at the M.A.C.

Continued from Page 8

Fall Plow Your Weedy Stubble

A series of plots was devoted this year to comparing the various methods of handling stubble. The outstanding good plot was the one that was plowed last fall to a depth of six inches and harrowed, and in the spring, harrowed down, seeded and packed. Early fall plowing was shown to be better than late plowing, but the necessity of harrowing immediately after the plow was emphasized. Spring plowing on heavy soil was more or less of a failure. Land that was double disced in the fall and again in the spring, without plowing, was badly infested with weeds.

Experiments in harrowing grain after sowing show that if this practice is continued after the young plants are peeping through the ground the crop is injured. Plots were harrowed at two, four and six inches high. The results were decreased yields and delayed maturity; the same effect as is noted after thin seeding. The grain pulled out more at two and four inches than at six, the reason being that at the latter height it was more firmly rooted. If the land is clean it has been found better to have it in such a condition that it is not necessary to harrow after the grain shows much above the ground. If the land is bad with French weed, or some of the mustards, cultivation after seeding will help to control them. Better results are obtained by harrowing with the drill than results from cross harrowing. The best practice on clean land from a yield standpoint, is to seed, pack and harrow right away.

Marquis Best on Both Fallow and Stubble

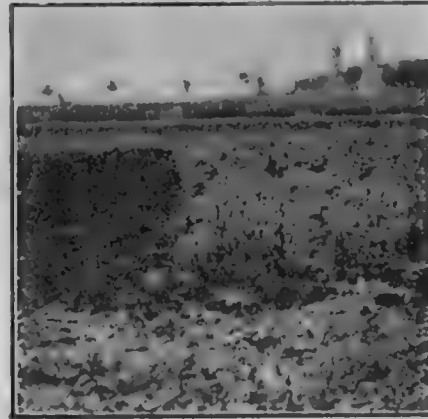
Some farmers hold that Red Fife is a better variety for sowing on stubble than Marquis, while Marquis shines as a summerfallow crop. The experiments on the college farm, however, have not borne out this contention. Marquis has stood up better in each case. Minnesota 169 is a variety that has given good yields but it is one of the worst rusters on the farm. Marquis holds its place as the best variety, though it is recognized that there is some trouble in keeping it true to type. Among the most noticeable off-type characters it is throwing up are strains with bearded heads and some tall strains. Professor Harrison remarked incidentally that the C.S.G.A. inspectors were reporting this tendency of Marquis to break up from many districts in the province. His recommendation is to resort to C.S.G.A. methods and rogues out the off-type heads. One of the reassuring features of Marquis is that its early maturity and high quality seem to be permanently fixed, so that there appears to be nothing more serious about this tendency to throw up off-type characters than the bad appearance of such grain in the field.

Methods and Depth of Seeding

Experiments were conducted in sowing wheat at different depths and with different types of drills. The same amount of seed were sown in each case. One plot each on summerfallow and stubble was broadcasted, another sown two inches deep with a shoe drill, a third with a double disc drill at two inches, while plots were sown with a single disc drill at one, two, three and four inches deep respectively. This experiment has been conducted several times, and it has been found that on years when there is a considerable supply of moisture, the difference in yield is not great. In dry seasons shallow seeding sometimes throws a very uneven crop, as some of the seeds may

germinate quickly while others have to wait on rains. The deeper sown wheat takes longer to come up and is, therefore, later in maturing, being about a day later for each additional inch in depth. The broadcasted wheat is almost always uneven and this method of sowing is not recommended. Results similar to those obtained with wheat were secured with oats. There is not this year any appreciable difference in the yields from the different types of drills used.

Every plot sown to fall wheat last year certainly demonstrated the uncertainty of this crop in Manitoba.



Where the Duckfoot Cultivator Stopped. The growth on the right is Sow Thistle.

Everything that came through the ground was winter killed. The later-sown wheat did not germinate and came up in the spring. At the time of my visit it was out in head, but was rusting to pieces, and gave no promise of a return whatever. Professor Harrison is of the opinion that fall wheat will never become a common crop in Manitoba.

Inducing Early Maturity in Oats

Of the many different varieties of oats sown, Banner and Victory are running a neck and neck race with not much to choose between them, from the standpoint of yields, followed by O.A.C. No. 72. Some experimental work has been done in inducing early maturity, as anything that hastens maturity decreases the danger of injury from frost. There is this to be guarded against, however, that after a certain maximum is reached additional seed per acre decreases the yield.

The difference in yield between thin and moderately heavy seeding is not so great as might be expected owing to the tendency of plants to fit into its environment. When sown thinly the oats stool more.

Where there is a lack of moisture, the land will not carry a thick crop. Up to three bushels per acre may be sown on well prepared summerfallow. On corn land two-and-a-half bushels may be used, while on stubble the best results are obtained from one-and-a-half to two bushels of seed per acre.

Fall Rye

The various plots of fall rye on the farm indicate that there are two dis-

tinct types of this cereal. One is the Mammoth White, and the other may be said to include all the other varieties, named and unnamed. Mammoth White is a taller, better looking rye, but was killed out last winter pretty badly. The Saskatchewan strain seems to be the hardiest under conditions. Fall rye that was sown on stubble came through better than that sown on summerfallow, but this is altogether unusual and hard to explain. Summerfallow rye was the best for three years previous.

A few rules have been formulated for the handling of this crop. They may be briefly stated as follows: 1.—Be sure that it is fall rye you are sowing, and not spring rye. 2.—Sow early enough, from August 20 to September 15. 3.—Do not pasture off in the fall too much. 4.—Do not overpasture in the spring. If the land is not too soft and there is a good growth, light pasturing in the spring may not injure the crop.

The necessity of getting fall rye in plenty of time has been clearly demonstrated. If it does not take a good root growth it will not stand up well the following year, even though the winter has been favorable and the crop has come through without much winter killing. "Some farmers think that they can interchange fall and spring rye," said Professor Harrison. "This, however, is certainly not true. We sowed spring rye in the fall to try it out but everything that germinated was winter killed. Fall rye sown in the spring germinated and grew, but only five per cent. of it headed out."

The two-rowed barleys have not equalled the six-rowed in yields of grain. Canadian Thorpe is the best six-rowed variety. Ordinarily O.A.C. No. 21 stands at the top for yield but this year Manchurian promises better and when the returns are weighed up will probably stand at the top.

Of flax the chief thing to be said refers to its place in the rotation. If wilt is to be avoided it must not be sown on the same piece of land nearer than three or four years. N.D.R. 52 and N.D.R. 114, wilt-resisting strains selected by Bolley have shown immunity to this disease though how long they will retain their resistant qualities is not yet settled. Premost and the above varieties are the best yielders, while Golden occupies the cellar position as far as yields are concerned. Of the varieties of fibre flax selections have been made but the yields of seed are much less than the more branched and heavier-podded oil varieties.

The work on hay, pasture and other crops will be covered in an early issue of The Guide.

Smut in Treated Wheat

From time to time the report comes from farmers that smut appeared in their fields even though the seed used was treated. There are several reasons why this will occur:

1. The solution used was too weak.
2. Exposure to the solution was too short.
3. After dipping or sprinkling with formalin, the grain was not covered to keep formalin fumes in contact with grain.

4. The unbroken "smut balls" of bunt are not completely penetrated by the fungicide, and unless they are removed by the fanning mill or floated to the top and skimmed off of an open tank of the solution, they will infect the crop.

5. Smut in winter wheat which has been treated, may be due to spores in the soil. In threshing smutty wheat, dense clouds of smut spores often arise from the stacker and are blown several miles, infecting the soil.



Alfalfa Sown in 1917. First cutting, July 3, 1918, two tons per acre; second cutting, August 9, one-and-a-quarter tons per acre; third crop photographed August 23, 1918.

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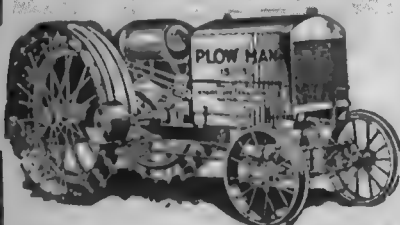
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Dr. Mary E. Crawford.

Infectious Diseases

*Danger Lurks in the Mildest--By
Dr. Mary E. Crawford*

ture usually drops now, but the rash remains out for several days—unlike German measles, where the rash disappears in a day and the child is well again, and the temperature will go up and down. The eyes may become very sore and matter forms. They must be constantly washed out with boracic acid solution. This is made by dissolving one teaspoonful of boracic acid in one cup boiling water. Soak a little bunch of absorbent cotton in this when cool and squeeze into the eye—letting the solution run from the nose corner of the eye to the outer corner. Keep the bedroom dark as soon as the eyes look sore, and let it remain dark until they have cleared again.

Great attention must be paid to the lungs in this disease, as broncho pneumonia may set in and cause death. Indeed, it is this complication that usually causes death in measles. A "pneumonia jacket" must be made of cheese cloth—two layers filled with sheets of cotton batting and fitted loosely over the upper part of the child's body to the waist line. Linseed poultices may be required to relieve congestion of the lungs. Stir boiling water into linseed meal until it just drops—but does not run from spoon. Spread a quarter of an inch thick on cheese cloth large enough to fold over the poultice to prevent it escaping. Place as hot as can be borne on the chest back and front. Remove when cold and renew once—but not oftener unless ordered by doctor. Rub chest with olive or camphorated oil. During fever keep child on liquid diet and give saline purgatives to keep the digestive system free from poisons. When the rash disappears and fever drops to normal—the child is convalescent, but still be very careful to keep lungs protected from chills. Continue wearing the padded jacket. After two weeks all danger of infection from measles is over—and unless a fresh case develops in the family—quarantine may be lifted—without fumigation.

Scarlet Fever

First symptoms are headache, sore throat (the throat looks very red) listlessness. Rash is like a scarlet veil over skin—very fine points very close together—comes out first on parts of body covered by clothing. Temperature runs very high 103 to 105 degrees F. Skin must be kept oiled—Eucalyptus oil in small quantities mixed with olive oil is very good.

The kidneys are the organs usually badly affected by scarlet fever and plenty of pure water or barley water, diluted lemonade or orangeade may be given, also mild salines to keep the kidneys flushed and working well. Protect the patient from chill, and keep joints protected. The heart also may become affected by the poisons of this disease, and all unnecessary exertion on part of patient must be avoided. The ears may discharge after inflammation and will need careful attention. The fever comes down by "crisis"—that is, rapidly. Quarantine is lifted when the skin ceases to peel and when all ear or nose discharge has cleared up. Usually, six weeks is the length of time.

Diphtheria

Sore throat—fever—headache. On looking at the throat a grayish membrane may be seen on the tonsils. This gradually spreads, covering both tonsils and the soft palate in a bad case. A child developing sore throat and suspected of having been in contact with a case of diphtheria should receive an injection of diphtheria anti-toxin. This helps the blood to resist invasion of the poison and saves life. The throat and nose should be sprayed with peroxide of hydrogen and water—equal parts—and the membrane forming wiped away. Spray every two hours while membrane is present. A child with even a mild case of diphtheria must be kept from exertion, as the poison of this disease often causes paralysis. When two successive swabs taken on alternate days are pronounced negative by the health

officer quarantine is lifted. Swabs must be taken from both throat and nose, also from ears if there is any discharge. If a child's tonsils remain enlarged and a negative swab cannot be got even after some weeks have passed—the tonsils should be removed. "Croup" is usually diphtheria in the larynx—farther down towards wind-pipe. Any brassy, hard cough should be suspected as a sign of this, especially with quickly progressing difficulty of breathing, and treatment must be given at once.

Chicken Pox

Very slight illness and fever for a day before the rash appears. Looks like pimples here and there on the body. These become filled with matter and discharge, forming scales finally. The centre of the pimple is depressed—dented in—and fresh pimples form while the others are healing up. Protect from cold—regulate diet, bowels and quarantine until last scab has fallen off.

Small Pox

Severe initial symptoms. Chills, pain in back at waist line. Fever runs high. Rash comes out along line of hair on forehead first and feels hard under fingers. Pimples with depressed centres appear as in chicken pox, but all are at the same stage at the same time. When matter is forming in pimples—fever rises again—coming down gradually. Quarantine until last scab is off. Everyone exposed to small pox—or during an epidemic should be freshly vaccinated.

Whooping Cough

Where an apparent bronchitis persists, with long spasms of coughing—ending in vomiting before the definite whoop is heard, always suspect whooping cough. Keep child in bed during first stages, then let him in fresh air, but must not play with or have any contact with other children. In the second week the "Anti" serum injection often cuts short the disease. This saves the child from the terrible strain caused by the long spasm of coughing and vomiting.

Typhoid Fever

While not especially a disease of childhood, should be recognized by all mothers. First stage: headache, listlessness, rise in temperature, particularly at night—pulse not necessarily much increased; abdominal pains with diarrhoea or constipation. Diarrhoea: character of stools is liquid "pea soup" color and consistency with solid lumps. Fever increases and second week a rash of small rose-colored spots appears on chest or abdomen. Delirium may now be present. After third week convalescence begins.

Typhoid fever is the forming of ulcers on the internal walls of intestines. These eat in and cause the walls to become very thin. Therefore any solid food may at any time cause perforation with severe hemorrhage and death. No solid food is ever given to a typhoid patient and nothing but liquid nourishment is to be given until the temperature has remained at normal for at least 48 hours.

All discharges from the body must be immediately disinfected, and the patient's skin washed with disinfectant solution. Unless caught directly from nursing a patient typhoid fever is usually contracted from swallowing the germs in dirty water, milk, or milk products. No milk must be taken from any dairy where a case of typhoid fever is known to be or has been recently.

Tuberculosis

This disease is not inherited, but is contracted from an infected person not properly cared for. Of course, the child of tubercular parents has weakened resistance to any disease—and being exposed constantly to risk from the infected parent develops tuberculosis. All the severest childhood diseases—measles, scarlet fever, etc., predispose

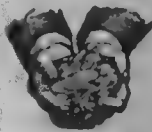
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The Country Homemakers

Miners' Education

DR. SCOTT, superintendent of education for Calgary, has returned from the Rosedale coal mines, where he spent four weeks on the invitation of the management. He was invited there with the intention mainly of studying the possibility of the introduction of some kind of an educational program among the miners. This program, Dr. Scott expects, will develop along three lines, first, the teaching of English to foreigners; second, the teaching of the elements of mining including geology, and mining engineering; and third, some type of social and physical development so that the men congregating in mining camps may have some form of adequate social life.

Dr. Scott, while at the mines, taught English to small classes of foreign-born and found a great many keenly interested and anxious to learn to read, write and speak the English language correctly. After having lived with the men for four weeks and studied conditions in the camp as closely as possible during that time, Dr. Scott has come to the conclusion that there are two organizations in this country which ought to interest themselves in the problem of the miners and be definitely at work in and around the mining camps, both for the good of the camps and of the country as a whole.

First, that the province itself, through its educational department should establish and have carried out a definite educational program in connection with or within reach of every mining camp in the province. The mining of this province, as elsewhere in Canada, is from 75 to 80 per cent. in the hands of non-English people. These men in the ordinary course of events do not come into contact with any uplifting influence. If Canada is to make good Canadian citizens of these men it is absolutely necessary that the state furnish that uplifting influence.

Again Dr. Scott thinks that the mining camp is a most important field for the Y.M.C.A. "I know of no better work that the Y.M.C.A. could undertake right now," Dr. Scott said, "than that of entering these camps on a similar basis to that on which it has entered the military camps." The men, he thinks, are badly in need of such a social centre under the guidance of someone who is not in the pay of the company. Such an expressed desire on the part of the community at large to help the men would be appreciated and might go far toward clearing away the menace under which we have been placed.

Censoring Movie Films

Alberta is in all probability the first province to pay heed to the insistent demand that there be special censorship of films suitable to children. Hon. George P. Smith, under whose department is that of the moving picture censorship, announced recently that such special censorship will be put into effect at once. Films that are suitable for children will be so endorsed. The censorship in Alberta is to be reorganized. Until the present time the censorship board consisted of Howard Douglas, chief censor and Mr. Buchanan, his assistant. Two women are to be added at once, Mrs. W. J. Stark and Mrs. J. J. Burdeck, both of Edmonton. The new board will examine twice as many films as have been seen in the past. Mr. Douglas feels that with a board large enough to work in two divisions more responsibility can be taken and more satisfactory work done.

Gasolineless Sundays

September 1 was the first gasolineless Sunday in the eastern half of the United States. Motor cars and motor boats could only be used in emergency cases. Policemen were stationed in all streets and stopped all cars. If the driver could show that he was a doctor

or that his errand was urgent he was allowed to proceed. If the driver could not give an excuse for having his car out of the garage he was sent back, and warned that a second offence would not be so easily dismissed.

A Canadian friend who was holidaying in Minneapolis, and was there for the first gasolineless Sunday, tells some amusing stories. Apparently people do not realize how dependent they are on gasoline-propelled conveyances until the supply of gasoline is cut off, even if only for a day. Sunday motoring has become such a habit with so many people that when it is disallowed they scarcely know what to do with themselves. But on the whole, she says, they take it in good part, knowing that the gasoline they are foregoing will be used to much better purpose in war industries.

Standardization

During the first week of September the Ministers of Education and a num-



ber of the Deputy Ministers of Education for the four western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia met at Banff. A number of meetings have been held during the last six months all with the purpose of standardizing the systems of education in the four provinces. The meeting of September was held to discuss the textbooks and to fix a standard text book for all public schools in the west. Pupils transferring from one province to another now will not be inconvenienced by a change of text-book. In every way such standardization will be in the interests of efficiency and of higher education.

Christmas Socks

Mrs. Adelaide M. Plumptre, honorary secretary of the Canadian Red Cross, has again sent out a request for Christmas socks for the men overseas. This year the Red Cross needs 35,000 socks. The stockings should be made of strong net or cotton in the form of a long boot—18 inches long with 12-inch foot—and may contain any small gifts which the donors desire to enclose. It is suggested that each stocking might con-

tain one gift chosen out of each of the following classes:—

- 1.—Pocket mirror, cheap style, pocket pencil, pocket knife, pipe or match box.
 - 2.—Writing pad and envelopes, fancy post cards.
 - 3.—Cigarettes, tobacco.
 - 4.—Candies, chewing gum, maple sugar.
 - 5.—Handkerchiefs, necktie, socks.
 - 6.—Game, book, puzzle, mouth organ.
 - 7.—Toilet requisites such as soap, toilet powder, tooth paste, pin cushion.
 - 8.—Packets of raisins, dates or figs, nuts, but the total cost of each stocking should not exceed \$2.00.
- Do not put in sticky candy or flimsy packets of insect powder or matches.

"The specifications of the stocking this year are the same as last year," says Mrs. Plumptre, "but we regret to record that in many cases the Branches made, or accepted for shipment, stockings which were very greatly above the limit of value placed, namely \$2.00. In some cases money was enclosed in the stockings. In others, the contents were so costly that they were valued at from \$7.00 to \$12.00 each. On the other hand, some stockings received were such as might be bought for 25 cents. We feel sure that if those who made the stockings would use their imagination enough to see what happens when men in adjacent beds receive stockings on Christmas morning so far different in value, they will see that in setting a \$2.00 limit of value for stockings, and in asking all branches to approximate to this, the society is doing what is in the best

I am everywhere—in the whispering of the trees and the budding of the flowers, in the babbling of the brook and the surge of the sea, in the breaking of the day and the starry silence of the night. I encompass the universe.

I am a friend of the poorest and the richest, the humblest and the proudest, in joy and in sorrow.

I feed the soul of man and soothe his breast when he is troubled. I bless and I brighten. I lift care's loads and put vigor in the heart. I can make your home a heaven, I can turn the darkest night into sunshine, I can bring smiles to eyes that are blurred with tears.

I will sing to you and bring joy to you.

I am worth more than all the gold of Cathay, for I will bring you riches no man can measure.

You cannot live without me. I am indispensable. I am a part of your being.

I am MUSIC.

—Mrs. Mildred Cherry McKinney.

interests of the men who will receive these Christmas gifts.

We would, therefore, beg any branch receiving stockings of much above or below this value to repack the contents of the stockings so as to equalize their value as far as possible, giving notice when an appeal is made for stockings that this will be done, and that money placed in stockings will be removed and credited to the funds of the Red Cross.

All societies wishing to contribute to the Christmas stocking fund should get in communication with the nearest Red Cross Society and obtain full particulars regarding shipping, weighing of dutiable articles, etc.

Patriotic Fund Changes

Sir Herbert Ames, of Montreal, who is chairman of the Patriotic fund, has been in the West recently, and in newspaper interviews has cast some additional light on the proposed changes to be brought about when the federal

government takes over the patriotic fund. A standardization of the rules of eligibility to the funds will be one of the results. At present Sir Herbert says, eligibility varies to a considerable extent in the various provinces and is in a way governed by the amount contributed by each province. That is, if a certain branch is making heavy contributions to the fund it feels that it should have a certain amount of latitude in the disposal of its fund, and when the federal government becomes the sole source of revenue definite rules for distribution will necessarily have to be adhered to.

Continuing, Sir Herbert pointed out that it does not necessarily mean a standardization of the amounts paid in each province. At present the average grant in Prince Edward Island is \$10.50 a month, in Nova Scotia about \$13.50, New Brunswick about \$15, Ontario and Quebec about \$16, Manitoba \$19, and Saskatchewan and Alberta the grants run from \$20 to \$22 monthly, while in British Columbia it is lowered again.

It is proposed that a conference shall be held at Ottawa of all secretaries who are closely in touch with the work of relief, for the purpose of establishing uniformity in the distribution of the fund, and also in respect to arranging with the provincial governments to continue their assistance for the first three months of 1919, so that the society may carry through to the end its fiscal year, March 31. After that no contributions and no provincial assistance will be asked for, as the federal grant will be available after April 1.

Prepare Now

Women should heed the call of the times and realize that they are going to have to take a hand in matters of vital importance in the not too distant future if the public interests are to be saved. But to do so they should be getting ready now, and we cannot organize too soon. Not as a political body, though we may have to do with affairs political. Our great strength will be in a non-political stand, and in our ability to command both parties. Women cannot take political sides with advantage. We do not come by politics either by tradition or inheritance. We should do in the larger life as we do in the home—put aside all self-interest and self-advancement in the interests of the great human family as we do for the private family.

The war has uprooted past customs, and past social and political traditions. Peace will bring many radical changes. It rests with the women to preserve a sane balance, and thinking men know it, and are fervently hoping we will be equal to the occasion. But will we? Not without thought and preparation—not without perfect unity of spirit and action.

We must overcome the littlenesses which seem somehow to have become ingrained in us. Quarrelsomeness, jealousy, gossip and scandal—what are they? Not the measure of what our neighbors are, but of what we ourselves are. When we can once forget to cast a stone at our sisters, and begin to wonder if we ourselves are all we should be, our emancipation and our power for good will begin.

The undercurrents of radical changes are running swiftly. We must not be drawn under. But we must be ready. And organization is the answer.—Western Woman's Weekly.

Patriotic Pickles

MOST people like pickles, and considering how simply and cheaply they can be made at home there is no reason why one should not have quite a variety.

In pickles, as in everything else, the recipes must be changed to comply as far as possible with conservation requirements. Owing to the scarcity of sugar we will have to do our best to cultivate a taste for sour pickles. In making pickles avoid the use of metal vessels, because pickles kept in them for any length of time become poisonous. Always use good spices and vinegar; it pays in the improved flavor. If vinegar has to be boiled let it boil up once well and then remove from the fire; if it is boiled long it will lose flavor. A few pieces of horseradish placed among pickles will prevent the gathering of a scum on the top of the vinegar. In putting pickles in brine be sure and weigh them down with a stone or heavy plate so that the brine will entirely cover them.

French Chow Chow

- 1 quart tiny green cucumbers
- 1 quart large green cucumbers
- 1 pint green tomatoes
- 1 head cabbage
- 3 pints small button onions
- 2 heads cauliflower
- 2 small red peppers
- 2 stalks celery
- 2 quarts vinegar
- 1 tablespoon turmeric
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon celery seed
- 1 teaspoon yellow mustardseed
- 1 teaspoon curry powder
- 1 teaspoon mixed spices
- 2 cups brown sugar
- 6 tablespoons mustard.

The tiny cucumbers should not be over two inches in length. Cut the large cucumbers in slices, also cut the tomatoes, onions, celery, peppers, and cabbage, divide the cauliflower into small flowerets; do not cut the vegetables too fine, bits about the size of walnuts make the most attractive pickles. Soak these ingredients in a brine made from one cup of salt and one gallon of water. Scald them in this brine after they have soaked for 24 hours, and then drain. Mix the mustard, turmeric and flour in a large saucepan, add a small amount of vinegar, stirring the mixture to a smooth paste, add the remainder of the vinegar and heat the mixture, stirring constantly until it thickens, then add the spices, sugar and all the other ingredients. Cook for five minutes, put into jars and seal.

Green Chili Sauce

This Chili sauce comes in handy when the tomatoes refuse to ripen.

- 35 large green tomatoes
- 10 large onions
- 1 cup salt
- 1 pint vinegar
- 2 heads celery
- 5 large green peppers
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 1 pound brown sugar.

Clean the vegetables and cut them fine. Add half the vinegar first, sugar and salt, and boil slowly until tender, about one and one-half hours. Add more of the vinegar as you need it. The peppers are not absolutely necessary in this recipe, but they certainly improve the flavor.

Green Tomato Chow Chow

- 1 peck green tomatoes
- 6 large onions
- 1 cup grated horseradish
- 3 small cabbage
- 6 chopped green peppers
- 3 cups brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon black pepper
- 1 teaspoon celery seeds
- Good apple vinegar.

Chop the tomatoes, cabbage, onions and peppers and mix them with the salt. Let stand for six hours, turn into a bag and let drain over night. Put the mixture into jars, take sufficient vinegar to cover and bring to the boiling point, add the sugar, horseradish, pepper and celery seeds. Boil for two minutes, then pour over the vegetables and let stand for three days. Pour off and re-heat three times. Seal while hot.

Pickled Onions

- Small onions
- Salt
- Whole cloves
- Sugar
- Mace
- Whole peppers
- Vinegar

Peel the onions and cover with hot water and salt, making a strong brine.

Let them stand 24 hours, drain and cover with another hot brine, add onions and boil three minutes. Drain and put onions in jars with bits of whole spice, such as mace, bay-leaf, a few pepper corns, cloves, etc. Fill jars with hot vinegar allowing one cup sugar to four cups vinegar.

Sliced Cucumber Pickles

- 4 quarts sliced cucumbers
- 3 cups brown sugar
- 12 teaspoons mixed spice
- 4 large onions
- 4 tablespoons salt
- Vinegar to cover.

Slice cucumbers and onions, sprinkle with salt and let stand over night. Drain, place in granite kettle with other ingredients. Cover with vinegar, bring to the boiling point, cook for three minutes and pack in jars while hot.

Piccaililli

- 2 cauliflower
- 24 medium sized cucumbers
- 2 quarts green tomatoes
- 1 quart small onions
- 3 green peppers
- 1 head celery

Chop all together and soak over night in a weak brine. Next day scald for a few minutes and drain through a colander. I have found that in making mixed pickles with cucumbers in, the cucumbers are more crisp if they are omitted during the scalding process, or at any rate, scalded for one minute only. Cover the above pickles with the following paste:

- 1 pound mustard
- 1 teaspoon cayenne pepper
- 12 tablespoons turmeric
- 4 cups brown sugar
- 1 cup flour
- 3 quarts vinegar.

Mix the dry ingredients and rub to a smooth paste with a little cold vinegar. Add to the boiling vinegar and boil for two minutes. Pour it over the pickle, bottle and seal. Cabbage may be used instead of the cauliflower in this recipe and the celery omitted.

India Relish

- 2 quarts green tomatoes
- 1 small head cabbage
- 6 medium-sized onions
- 1 tablespoon dry mustard
- 1 cupful mustard-seed
- 1 teaspoon celery-seed
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup salt
- 2 cups vinegar
- 12 green peppers.

Chop fine the green tomatoes, cabbage, onions, and green peppers. Sprinkle over with the salt, put in a cool place in a colander for the night. In the morning drain well and put in a kettle, add the mustard-seed, celery-seed, sugar, and vinegar barely to cover. Cook five minutes, remove, and add the dry mustard mixed in one tablespoon vinegar. Mix thoroughly and pack away in glasses. Cover with paraffin.

Chili Sauce

- 4 large ripe tomatoes
- 2 large onions
- 12 cups brown sugar
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 2 teaspoons allspice
- 2 red peppers
- 4 cups vinegar
- 2 teaspoons whole clove
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons ground ginger
- 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg

Scald and peel the tomatoes, cut them up with the peppers and the onions. Put into an enameled saucepan with the vinegar, sugar, salt and the spices. Cook until the sauce begins to thicken and the onions are well done. This will take about one hour. Seal while hot. This will keep in a wide-mouthed bottle if it is well corked and dipped on paraffin.

Plain Cucumber Pickles

- Cucumbers
- Vinegar
- Salt
- Whole pickle spice
- Sugar.

Gather the cucumbers when they are medium size, wash and put in a brine that is strong enough to float an egg. Let stand for five days. Drain, put fresh water on and soak for two or three hours. Cut in convenient size for serving, pack in jars. Heat enough vinegar to cover the pickles, put in some whole pickle spice and boil for three minutes. Pour over the cucumbers. The next morning pour this off, heat again and pour back again. Repeat the second morning. The third day take fresh vinegar, heat as directed, allowing one pound sugar to two



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quarts of vinegar, pour over the pickles and seal. If a small piece of alum is added to the brine it will crisp the pickles.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle

- 1 quart ripe cucumbers
- 1 head cauliflower
- 1 pound brown sugar
- 1 pint chopped onion
- 1 quart vinegar
- 2 tablespoons mixed pickle spice.

Cut the cucumber, onion and cauliflower in small pieces and sprinkle one-half cup salt over them. Pour boiling water on them to cover, let stand 24 hours. Add more boiling water to cover. Let cool, drain, boil up together the vinegar, sugar and pickle spice, pour over the pickles and bottle them.—Mrs. M. E. D.

Tomato Catsup

- 2 pecks of sound ripe tomatoes
- 1 quart of vinegar
- 4 level tablespoons of salt
- 1 level teaspoon of black pepper
- 1 level teaspoon of allspice
- 1 level teaspoon of mustard
- 2 teaspoons of cloves
- 2 level teaspoons of paprika
- 1 teaspoon of cayenne.

Wash the tomatoes, cut them into halves and press out the seeds. Put the flesh of the tomatoes into a porcelain-lined or an agate kettle; bring quickly to the boiling point, stirring every now and then. Boil for 25 or 30 minutes and mash through a coarse strainer to remove all skin and seeds. Return this liquid to the kettle and boil it down rapidly to one half; then add the vinegar, and boil again until thick.

Take from the fire, and add all the spices; return to the fire, and stir continually until the catsup comes to a boil. Take from the fire and put at once into clean, well-sterilized bottles; cork with scalded, clean corks, and dip while hot, into sealing wax.

Chutney

- 4 pounds apples
- 2 pounds sugar
- 2 ounces ground ginger
- 2 pounds raisins
- 2 onions
- 1 teaspoon cayenne
- 1 quart vinegar.

Cook apples to a sauce, chop raisins and onions, mix all together and boil ten minutes.—Mrs. O. H.

The Country Cook

Infectious Diseases

Continued from Page 35

that child to infection from tuberculosis. Recurrent bronchitis must be looked upon with suspicion—or a persistent loose cough. Sputum must always be examined at the nearest health office. This is done free of charge. The child's resistance again must be built up in the usual way. Plenty of nourishing food—plenty of sleep—plenty of fresh air day and night.

A child definitely infected and in the first stages should either be sent to a sanitarium or correspondence should be entered into at once with the head of the nearest sanitarium to obtain rules for regulation of life. The weight is the indication to be watched. Increasing weight means movement towards safety. Decreasing weight means movement towards death. All hollow-chested or narrowly-built children should take deep breathing exercises, should be taught to swim, no restricting clothing must be allowed. The growing girl is usually the unfortunate victim of crippled lungs from improper clothing. Tuberculosis is the monster waiting for every child with weakened resistance, therefore I say again most emphatically—if we are to reduce the number of victims of this White Plague we must prevent our children from taking infectious diseases.

Upon the mothers rests this most heavy responsibility. They must realize their duty in this matter and faithfully cooperate with their physician and their health officer to keep strict quarantine if infected—even at great personal sacrifice. To report at once all cases of infectious disease that come under their notice, and to report all breaches of quarantine regulations committed by the people.

It is only by individual righteousness that the community as a whole can prosper.

Farm Women's Clubs

If your club secretary has not received a copy of our latest Club Women's Bulletin, please write to the Editor, Farm Women's Club Page for a copy. There are yet a few left for distribution. The bulletin asks that your club send in a report of the whole summer's work. It is important that some review of the season's work be published and we urge on clubs again the necessity of doing this as soon as possible. If your secretary is not in a position to do this, appoint a press reporter who will send a report periodically to The Grain Growers' Guide, and also keep your local paper supplied with club news. Publicity is the greatest single agency in the progress of the farm women's movement. Be a booster! Boost your club!—Editor Farm Women's Club Page.

Preparing for Winter

It is not a day too soon to prepare for your fall and winter's club work. Those clubs that plan a yearly or half-yearly program and stick to it will not be confronted with the same need of immediate action as those who work on the hit-and-miss plan of letting meetings largely plan themselves. Any woman knows that if she intends to get as much out of her day's work as possible she must carefully plan her work and then work her plan. That holds true with club work just as it does with everything else.

Your line of action should be somewhat after this fashion. Call a meeting of your executive, or if you have one, your program committee. Have each member of the executive prepare in the interval between the notice of meeting and the meeting, all the suggestions for winter work which she has. Something is then ready to begin work on. The first question to be answered is, what are the outstanding problems of the farm women which the farm women's organization should attempt to solve? It may be the labor problem. It may be the reduction of the tariff, or the land problem. Each community must decide its own most outstanding problem.

Let us suppose it is the labor problem as it concerns the farm woman. That one problem suggests a whole season's work right up to convention time. It might be distributed by different phases among all the members of the club. Following is a crude outline of the problem as it may be divided up for a season's study:—

Labor Problems as it Concerns Farm Women

- 1.—The present situation:—
In community, in constituency, in province, in Dominion.
- 2.—Some Reasons for the Shortage:—
(a) What is wrong with the status of the hired woman?
(b) Why do women prefer to work in town rather than for the country woman?
(c) Supposing a source of labor can be found, what changes in arrangements must be made to make the solution permanent?
(d) How can women be induced back to domestic work?
- 3.—Possible Sources of Supply:—
(a) Canada; (b) United States; (c) United Kingdom; (d) Foreign countries.
- 4.—Relief in other directions:—
(a) Labor-saving devices.
(b) Changes in method of living.
- 5.—Bearing of tariff on the problem:—

Tariff makes prohibitive many of the conveniences that would make farm women's work easier.

Information may be secured from the departments of labor in the various provinces, and from the various labor bureaus, both government and private in the province. Canada's agents in the United States will be glad to give information concerning the possible source of supply there, while various agencies in the United Kingdom will give what information they can. These various addresses may be secured by writing to the Editor, Farm Women's

Club Page, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. All information, literature, photographs, etc., regarding labor-saving devices may in all probability be obtained from the advertisers of these goods. The advertising columns of The Guide should indicate some who would be glad to give them. If you will prepare a list of labor-saving devices and machinery, and submit it to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, 616 Boyd Building, Winnipeg, either Mr. Lambert or Roderick McKenzie will be glad to itemize the tariff charges on same.

After your executive or program committee has thoroughly drafted out the problem, divide it into portions of convenient size for papers and addresses. Then assign the studies to the various members for preparation for papers. When this is done it is wise to have your program printed. Send the program to every woman in the community with an invitation to become a member of the club and enjoy the study the club offers. Do not forget that the editor of this page would like a copy of your program too, as well as your provincial secretary.

These are only a few suggestions, and are necessarily brief. After such a thorough season's study, club delegates are in a good position to deal capably with such questions at the annual convention. The club is really something that stands for much in the community if its members become well acquainted with every side of even one question.

But don't fail to plan your work—and then work your plan.—
Editor, Women's Club Page.

Our Sisters in Ontario

Mrs. F. Webster, of Oakwood, Ontario, one of the provisional directors of the newly formed section of the United Farmers of Ontario, has issued a leaflet, showing why the Ontario farm women should join the men in their Farmer's Organization. The following extract will show that even though Ontario is the latest to organize, it does not intend to be the least:—

Mrs. Webster, who is also a prominent Institute woman, says in part: "We must organize to create greater interest in the work that we are engaged in. The movement to organize farm women is national, and its strength will depend on two things—the number of its supporters, and the character and ability of those who are its supporters.

"Farm women have to work harder, and longer hours, with less remuneration for their labors than any other women in the world. 'In unity there is strength,' so let us all pull together in the sweet spirit of helpfulness, with the one great object in view: The betterment of farm conditions.

"We must study a great deal more than we have ever done. We must study the present government, and see for ourselves just how and where it can be made to serve us better. We must read and remember everything that the provincial and Dominion Parliaments are doing, and also what the manufacturers and labor unions have done, for only by educating ourselves along these lines, will we ever make the most of our organization. By organizing with our husbands and sons, we can use our ballots to support the Farmers' Platform, and by united effort throw off the yoke

of slavery, and raise the standard of farm life to a higher level, for we do believe 'that agriculture is the greatest among the arts.' It is first in supplying the necessities of life; it creates and maintains manufacturers, gives employment to navigation and materials to commerce. It animates every species of industry and opens to nations the surest channels of affluence. It is also the strongest bond of well-regulated society, the surest basis of internal peace, and the natural associate of good morals."

Miss Emma Griesbach, of Collingwood, sec. treas. of the United Farm Women of Ontario, writes that in the two months since the organization meeting, there are already seven Women's Sections and mixed locals, and a number of localities are preparing to organize.

Women of the West, do you realize what a power our farm women can become, when we are fully organized, from coast to coast? We are a producing class, and this is our class organization. It means much more than a mere "Woman's Club" movement. We are out to help make production pay for better homes, shorter working hours,

better schools, higher ideals, and more of the conveniences and pleasures of town life.

So, Women Grain Growers, join your organization, boost and help it, and if you have friends in Manitoba, Ontario or Alberta, write and urge them to investigate the aims and objects of the United Farm Women's organization. Do your best to help our movement become truly national.—Violet McNaughtan.

Send for Annual Report

I have been wondering how many of our U.F.W. members have received copies of the Annual Report, which

this year is bigger and better than ever it has been before. In fact, it is a book which should be in the hands of every member, besides which a copy should be on your library shelf. The report contains each of the addresses delivered at the convention, which were taken down verbatim by our official stenographer. Amongst others are the addresses of Professor Swanson on "Prices and Distribution," "The War After the War"; Professor Elliott on "Agricultural Schools"; and the Hon. J. R. Boyle, on "Consolidated Schools," each of which might well be read and discussed by our locals. Then there are the reports of the presidents and secretaries of both the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A., and a splendid paper which was read by Miss Holmes, teacher at the Mirror School, on "What the Rural School Can Do." Besides this, there is a considerable amount of other valuable information. The reports can be obtained at the Central office for ten cents a copy. Some of you may think that it is rather late in the year to send for copies of this report, but I might say that the items which I have referred to are good reading matter at any time. The 1917 Annual Report is the finest thing of the kind which the association has yet issued, and should be of permanent value to either members or non-members.—M. W. Spiller.

Convener Resigns

Owing to stress of work Mrs. Spencer, to the regret of the executive has been

forced to resign her position as convener on junior branches. Mrs. Gunn, of Paradise Valley, has consented to carry on the work. It would help her very considerably if all our clubs who are doing anything along the line of Boys' and Girls' Clubs would write her their experiences and plan of work.—Irene Parlbly.

To Discuss Laws

It is proposed that a conference of women representing each organization in the province should be called into Winnipeg, in November, to discuss laws relating to women and children, and especially the Dower Law and its needed amendments. The government is willing to enact a suitable Dower Law provided the woman can clearly show them what they want. It is to be hoped our farm women will study this question and discuss it through their local organizations so as to be ready to give valuable suggestions when required. It is one of the most important laws in the interest of women in the history of our province, and it requires great forethought and deliberation in its consideration and discussion.

I would suggest securing a speaker to explain the subject, after which appoint a committee within your local to study the question and report findings.—Janet Wood, president, Manitoba W.S.G.A.

Rest Room at Biggar

We held our regular monthly meeting today at the home of our president, Mrs. Dale, with 11 members and six visitors present.

The afternoon was taken up with various reports re Rest Room, which we have established in Main Street, Biggar. We are very happy in the thought that at last there is some provision made for the comfort and convenience of the women going into Biggar from the country districts.

We are very grateful to the Biggar Town Council, and Biggar Municipality, who have each made a grant of \$100 toward the maintenance of the rest room for this "try-out year." We have not all the funds necessary to pay expenses for the year, but we feel sure it will come. We have to hear from Bushville and Glenside Municipalities yet, pending their meetings we do not know what they will do, but we know they will help.

The rest room has only been opened a week, and its use to date shows very clearly that a long-felt need has been cared for.

Mr. McLaren, of Biggar, has very kindly loaned us furniture for a year. If this trial year proves itself, we can set about a permanent place next year. Mrs. Margaret Hindle, sec. treas., Clunie W.G.A.

Baby Carriages Ideal

We are indebted to Mrs. E. B. Lind, who has been appointed press reporter for the High River U.F.W.A. for the following very interesting report of the activities of that local:—

We thought you might be interested in our progress at this point. Up to date we have 53 members. Early in the winter we decided to open a rest room. The executive were successful in securing a room which usually rents as a store, right in the centre of the business part of the town. The room is large, light and airy, and fitted with a lavatory and little kitchen. It is lighted with electricity and steam-heated. We have, partly by donations, together with funds raised for the purpose, had it nicely fitted with oil stove, dishes, towels and soap, couch, cushions, rockers, desks, magazines, mirror, etc. Two baby carriages for use of mothers with babies while in town, are also supplied. These are to be used and returned to the room. Funds were raised by an Easter dance, a picnic, and lastly by conducting the booth and lunch counter at the Agricultural Fair. In the latter way, over \$720 was taken in. From this amount, after expenses



Mrs. J. H. E. Bond.

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and donations of \$50 each to the Y.M.C.A. Hut, and Red Cross, and \$25 to the local hospital, we still have a nice margin to carry on our work here.

The monthly meetings are well attended and good papers have been given on "Gardening," "Parental and Dower Law," "First Aid," etc. The lecture on First Aid was given by Dr. Stanley, M.L.A. Programs equally interesting are arranged for the balance of the year and the interest taken is very encouraging indeed to the officers in charge.

A Real Rest Room

Our Institute has kept up our rest room now for a number of years. The room we are using now we have had for a year-and-a-half. Mr. McLeod, one of our merchants, has the building rented and is using the back part for a store room and he gave the Women's Institute the use of the front part facing the main street. It is 18 feet by 30 feet. There are four windows. The town contributed the linoleum towards its furnishings and built in large window seats under the windows. Our furniture consists of a large library table, several chairs, a four-burner oil stove, and a wash-stand with pitcher, basin and towels. We also have a small library and it is placed in the rest room. The room is heated by a furnace and we have electric lights. We pay \$4.50 a month to a girl to keep it clean.

Our meetings are held monthly to help the funds along. We have a ten cent tea and sale of baking each month. We have an annual chicken supper some time in the fall, and in other small ways we make enough money to keep up the room. We would feel lost without our rest room. When our shopping is finished we feel we have a place to rest. It is used by so many strangers that live miles in the country and are not members of the Institute at all. Mothers with babies feel that they have a place that is private in which to care for them. I feel that the rest room is the greatest blessing to the community.—Mrs. O. S. Young, Lacombe, Alta.

Working for Another Doctor

In April, district organizer Mrs. A. Wallace organized our section with a good start of nine members and we have grown in four months to a membership of 20. Two months ago we collected 30 dozen fresh eggs which we sent to the Returned Soldiers' Vocational School in Saskatoon. Last month the members donated 26 quarts of preserved pickles and fruit for the same school, and next month, with the assistance of our neighboring section, we hope to gather another crate of eggs.

With the aid of the local we succeeded in getting a movement on foot whereby a petition is being circulated asking two of our Municipal Councils to take joint action in securing the services of another physician for this locality, and we feel confident the effort has not been in vain.

In June we held a local picnic at the school and it was a splendid success in spite of the threatening clouds. Next month we are joining with our neighboring section and we anticipate a splendid meeting and program. The attendance at all our meetings is good and with our ten cent collections we try to assist the Social Service Council, Red Cross and Ambulance Fund. We cannot do everything but we can all do something, and it's the little "something" which makes our section grow.—Lottie M. Linfoot, sec.-treas., Sydenham W.G.G.A., Guernsey, Sask.

New Manitoba Section

A meeting of farm women was held at Edwin, on August 28, to discuss the advisability of organizing a W.S.G.G.A. Mrs. J. S. Wood, president for the province, was invited to explain its purposes. After a very enthusiastic discussion a vote was taken with the result that a section was formed with Mrs. Boak, president; Mrs. E. McDermott, vice-president; Miss Caroline McKenzie, secretary. This section bids fair to being a prosperous one as we all know the Edwin people make a success of anything they undertake.—Mrs. J. S. Wood.



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Club Briefs

The Board of Directors of the United Farm Women of Alberta wish to express their heartfelt sympathy with our vice-president, Mrs. J. F. Ross and the members of her family, in their recent sad bereavement, in the death of her son, H. W. Ross, who died of wounds in a base hospital in France, and also with Miss M. P. McCallum, of The Grain Growers' Guide, and Miss A. M. Genge, of the Farm and Ranch Review, each of whom has recently lost a brother in active service.—M. W. Spiller, secretary.

The Silver Creek G.G. ladies served lunch on August 21, the day of Kam-sack Fair, and made \$72, to be turned in to our local Red Cross. As all the eatables were donated by the members of the W.G.G.A. there was no expense, and we are all very much pleased with the result.

Last Saturday we held a sale of home cooking and farm produce, and realized \$23.65 toward our rest room expenses. Had our sale been held at a less busy season I believe we might have done much better, but the harvest having begun prevented many of our women coming to town with their offerings. We intend to try another such sale when the busy season is over.—Mrs. R. M. Luetkar, sec.-treas., Shaunavon W.G.G.A.

Cereal U.F.W.A. held a meeting at the home of Mrs. W. C. Tait, on July 17, at which they decided to send for a price list on fruit to B.C. so that they might place an order co-operatively. It was also decided that in future meetings would be held on the third Wednesday in the month, and that the first Wednesday would be devoted to Red Cross work.

Whitla U.F.W.A. has sent a donation of \$10 for our U.F.W. Hut Fund, and hopes to send a further donation at a later date. The members are also interested in the matter of sending Christmas puddings to the boys at the front, and hope to be able to help in this also. The local is doing a considerable amount of Red Cross work, in which the juniors are also taking their part. The district, we regret to learn, has been very badly hit by drought this year, and crops are very poor.

*New Norway local held their regular meeting on August 5, at which five members and six visitors were present. The subjects discussed were the Advantages of a Public Library, Fruit Canning and Baking.

New Dayton raised \$601 in one month for Red Cross. A Barn dance brought in \$100. An auction of a steer brought in \$287, and a picnic and another dance with the selling of an old faithful mule, Old Jack, brought in \$214. Not bad for one month's work, and that shows what can be done when all work for a cause and not just a few.

Lanfine is a new institution just organized by our hustling constituency convener of Arcadia constituency, Mrs. Layton.

Milk River sent clothes to the children's shelter in July, and collected \$10 for Red Cross work.

The McDonald Creek W.G.G. sent \$25 to the W.S.G.G.A. Ambulance Fund.

Brooks is to hold a bazaar in the fall and the ladies have started to work for it now for they believe in being prepared.

Southern Prairie recently donated \$50 to the Red Cross fund. These ladies raise \$20 each month and buy ready-cut-out supplies which they make up and send to the Calgary Red Cross Society. These ladies are also sending \$7.00 per month to the prisoner of war fund and are giving splendid prizes to the children of the Gahern district for killing off gophers.

Knee Hill Valley Institution secretary writes that, the ladies there certainly know how to take hold and pull together, and that they find their meetings interesting and helpful in every sense. Good.



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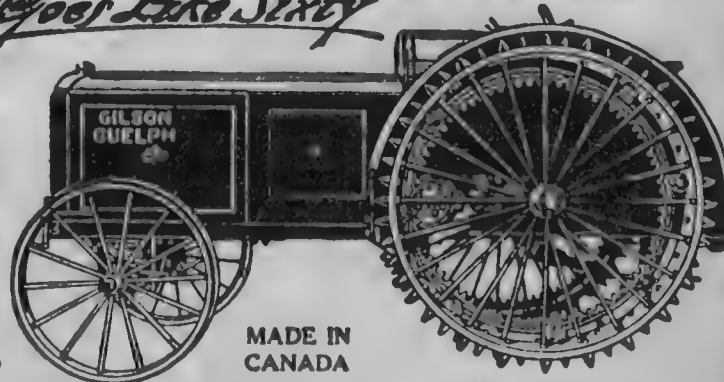
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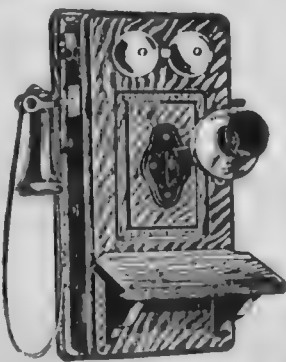
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Young Canada Club

By Dixie Patton

NOW that school has started the readers of the Club page will have more work to do. I hope that they will not forget to write us real good stories and letters for the page. The contest has closed and the winners of the prizes will soon be announced. I would like some of the boys and girls to tell me what contest they would like us to have next. The contributions for the Blue Cross Fund this week are:

Bertha Patterson, Kelso, Sask.	\$.10
Elsford Lang, Simpson, Sask.	.10
Merril Matraas, Carmangay, Alta.	.20
Cameron Carpender, Ingebright, Sask.	.25
Flossie Hoffmann, Maple Creek, Sask.	.25

—Dixie Patton.

The Indian Graves

I like the Doo Dads so well. I live on a farm two-and-a-half miles from school. I'm going to tell you about Indian graves. One day we went on a trip up to Gleichen. On the way home we saw a lot of bunches of wood, which looked like fallen down houses, but at last my uncle, who was with us, said, "maybe they are Indian graves." So Papa drove the car up to one of them and we all got out, and we saw boxes with three sides to them, and in the boxes were Indian corpses, wrapped up in old blankets, old clothes, and combs, beads, and many other belongings of the dead Indians were in the boxes.—Wallace E. McIntyre, Lawndale, Alta.

A Lone Scout

I hope all the boys and girls are doing their bit to help win the war. I am a member of the Boys' and Girls' Club here. These are the contests I am engaged in: Calf raising, pig raising and chicken raising. I also have potatoes and am collecting weed seeds. I think any boy or girl can make good money by raising a calf or a pig. I think all boys should take up weed or weed-seed collecting, for by doing so, they would learn to recognize the different weeds. I am a member of the Lone Scouts of America, which now has nearly 300,000 members all over the world. If any of you boys would like to know more about the L.S.A. write me. I'll answer.—Walter Anderson, 16 years, Piney, Man.

A Wise Horse

I read the stories on the children's page with much interest and I like the little Doo Dads. I think they are very mischievous little fellows. I live on a farm and we have 45 horses. I am going to tell you a story about one of our horses, called Mag.

It was after tea, when we saw the horses by a granary. It was one night in the spring. It was now getting very late. Alex, my brother, was just taking off his boots before going to bed, when the thought struck him that he would go and look to see if the horses were alright. So he took a lantern

and looked around. When he looked he saw a horse standing alone. So he went up to it and the horse walked to an old stack, about 200 yards away from the granary. The horse put his head down to the ground and Alex looked, and there he saw one of our best mares, called Jess, down on her back, and she would soon have been dead.

Then Alex rushed back home and told Papa, and Papa and he went out and took ropes, a shovel, forks, and a halter to help get her out. After a while they got her out. Jess and Mag were always great friends and Mag saved Jess' life.

I wish to join the club and get a membership pin. I am sending ten cents for the Blue Cross Fund.

Wishing the club success, Bertha R. Patterson, Kelso, Sask.

Sends Poetry

I am sending in a piece of poetry that my sister Olive and I made up one night when we were out helping our father to stook some wheat. It looked like rain and he wanted to get it done before the rain came.—Ethel A. Speer, Age 11, Springfield, Man.

The Brave Stokers

Oh, we are the farmerettes, brave and strong,
We put up the stooks, but we do them wrong,
Soon we will learn to do them right,
And then our hearts will be glad and bright.
Yes, we are the helpers to stook the grain,
And get it up before there's rain;
We'll help the farmer to stook the grain,
And he will be free from all worry and pain.
We start in the morning and work till night;
The flies and mosquitoes we have to fight.
The crows and blackbirds bother too,
But we'll stook the grain, and that's all we can do.

Fun to be a Doo Dad

We are subscribers to The Grain Growers' Guide. I watch the Doo Dads every week and enjoy them so much. I would like to be one of them. Wouldn't it be glorious fun to be a Doo Dad or a Doo Doll? But I should like to see the Doo Dads go on a camping trip where they can row, hunt, swim, catch fish and have lots of fun. Wishing the club every success.—Eddie Matson, Broadacres, Sask.

Playing Baseball

I am going to tell you about our baseball game. I like to play baseball very much. We play at school every day except when it's raining. We are going to play Imperial September 27. I go to school every day. I live in town, but we used to live on a farm. We get The Guide once a week. I like it very much.—Elsford Lang, Simpson, Sask.



The Result of the Chase.

The Deeper Life

Continued from Page 30

misconstrued. Often like a serpent's touch the doubt will pierce her heart whether she was sought for her own sake or for her money.

Heaviest woe of all, and woe that was probably most in the thought of Jesus, wealth separates from God. No man probably except a man deliberately following an impulse known to be evil finds it so hard to maintain a child-like trust in God as a rich man. Of all the seven deadly sins pride is the deadliest in its subtlety and obstinacy and pure diabolism. Even hatred is inverted love. And the worst selfishness is only an exaggeration of natural self regard. But nothing so separates a man from God as pride, and few things find pride like wealth. And yet wealth seems under present conditions indispensable to the most desirable kind of life. Will it always be so? Next week we will make an effort to grapple with that question.

The Vice-Regal Party recently in Winnipeg, photographed with some Winnipeggers in front of Government House.



The Duke of Devonshire is in the centre with Sir James Aikens, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, on his right.

Cost of Raising Wheat, \$2.25

Washington, Sept. 6.—The average cost of wheat production was estimated at \$2.25 a bushel by E. H. Thompson, acting chief of the bureau of farm management, testifying before the senate agriculture committee.

In the north central states the cost for 1917 ran from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a bushel, the committee was told, while for a majority of growers there the cost ranged from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a bushel.

"Then to stimulate production you would have to fix the price above that amount?" asked Senator Norris of Nebraska, referring to the average cost of \$2.25 a bushel.

"Most assuredly," was the reply.

"Can wheat in the central west be produced at a profit at the Chicago price, fixed at \$2.20 a bushel?" asked Senator Norris.

"Judging from information we have and with normal conditions, the bulk of the wheat can be produced at a profit," Thompson replied.

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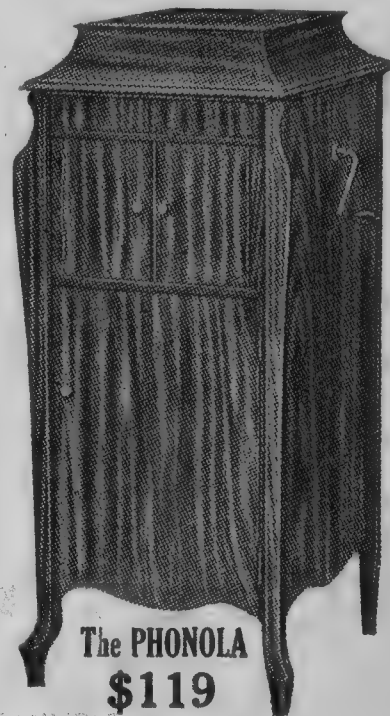
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Estimates of Western Crop

N. W. Grain Dealers' Figure is 189,655,000 Bushels—Free Press Estimate, 150,000,000 Bushels—Saskatchewan Figures.

NORTH-WEST GRAIN DEALERS' ESTIMATE

The first crop estimate for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the present year, by the North-west Grain Dealers' Association, issued by Secretary Frank O. Fowler, gives the average yield of wheat for the three provinces at 10.5 bushels per acre, or a total of 163,025,000 bushels. The average for oats is given at 23.5 bushels per acre, with the total yield as 214,625,500 bushels. The barley average yield is given at 19 bushels for a total of 37,154,500 bushels. The flax average is placed at seven bushels per acre, with a total crop of 7,005,600 bushels. The following is a copy of the report:—

	Acres in Crop.	Average	Total Yield.
Wheat	15,526,100	10.5 bus.	163,025,000 bus.
Oats	9,133,000	23.5 bus.	214,625,500 bus.
Barley	1,955,500	19.0 bus.	37,154,500 bus.
Flax	1,000,800	7.0 bus.	7,005,600 bus.

Final Summary of 1917 Crop

Wheat inspected	127,765 cars in year.	
	312 cars in Aug., 1917.	
	128,077 cars	
Less old crop	723	
	127,354 cars at 1,255 bus. per car	156,009,000 bus.
Less allowance for dual inspection		2,000,000 bus.

	154,009,000 bus.
Wheat in store at country points	300,000 bus.
Wheat in transit, not inspected	100,000 bus.
Wheat marketed in Winnipeg, not inspected	121,000 bus.
Wheat in farmers' hands not inspected	125,000 bus.
Wheat used for seed, feed and country mills	35,000,000 bus.

Total wheat crop	189,655,000 bus.
	1917.
Oats inspected	58,672,000 bus.
Barley	9,594,000 bus.
Flax	4,923,600 bus.
Rye	531,000 bus.
	1916.
	92,729,000 bus.
	11,227,000 bus.
	6,592,000 bus.
	190,000 bus.

THE FREE PRESS ESTIMATE

The annual estimate presented by the Winnipeg Free Press gives the figures for this year's grain crops of the three provinces as follows:—

	Bushels
Wheat	149,844,000
Oats	183,045,000
Barley	41,957,000
Rye	724,000
Flax	5,056,300

Divided as to provinces the returns show:—

	Manitoba	Bushels
Wheat, 2,616,000 acres seeded,		
average yield 18—total		47,124,000
Oats, 1,500,000 acres seeded,		
average yield 40—total		60,000,000
Barley, 715,000 acres seeded,		
average yield 35—total		25,025,000

Live Poultry

Our demand for Live Poultry continues to grow. Consequently we are able to pay our shippers the very highest market prices. We especially need Hens and would urge our shippers to send us all they have and benefit by the high prices we are now offering for early shipment. Prompt remittances guaranteed.

Spring Chickens, 2 1/2 lbs. up, per lb.—
Highest Market Price.
Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
Ducks, any age, Highest Market Price
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
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The Prices quoted are for Poultry in good Marketable Condition and are F.O.B. Winnipeg.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Weekly War Summary

The latest news, as The Guide goes to press, shows the Allied forces continuing to drive the Germans back, more particularly in various sections of the lower part of the battle line in France.

The British have worked their way to the vicinity of St. Quentin with such rapidity as to have regained positions they held before the formidable German drive began last March, which was to have ended in the taking of the channel ports and the overwhelming of Paris, while the French are rapidly working their way round the St. Gobain Forest, where the 70-mile gun with which the Germans hoped to destroy the morale of the people of Paris was stationed at the beginning of that great drive, which the Allies have turned into so great and disastrous a reverse for the Germans.

Since the great Allied drive began more than a month ago the Allies have been fighting their way with smashing success back across the old battlefields, and they are still hard at it. Their plans are all co-ordinated under the unified command which is giving such successful results; their strength is being used with the utmost effectiveness and advantage. The legend of the "invincibility" of Hindenburg and Ludendorf and the flower of the German legions has been demolished, and all the plans of the German high command for winning a decisively crushing victory all along the west front this year, giving them not only Paris, but the channel ports as well, are absolutely destroyed and turned into defeat.



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Dad
wears

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GLOVES and OVERALLS
Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO

The Allies are pushing on their advance; it remains to be seen where the Germans will rally their forces to make a stand.

Railway Commission Changes

Continued from Page 29

Company to operate all the government-owned railways in Canada might mean the shifting of Sir Henry Drayton and Commissioners Scott and McLean to a different sphere of activity, leaving vacancies on the board. The report that D. B. Hanna, of the C.N.R. system, may become a member of the board has not gained much credence here, although it may be possible. Should there be changes creating vacancies there will be opportunity for the farmers to have representation in the board. The time would be opportune to make the Union government redeem a pledge to the farmers which has not been kept.

Grain Commission Meet

The members of the Canada Grain Commission, composed of Leslie Boyd, K.C., chairman and chief commissioner, J. P. Jones and W. D. Staples, met in company with representatives of the elevator and farmers' interests in the city hall, Winnipeg, on September 4. The tariff at country and terminal elevators was discussed at some length. The question of shrinkage and dockage at country elevators came in for considerable discussion, the feeling amongst some of those present was that there was not sufficient distinction between these two words to avoid confusion. It was decided that the tariffs at public terminal elevators should remain the same as last year with the exception of that on elevation, which due to increase in cost of labor and supplies, should be increased slightly. It was pointed out by Hon. Geo. Langley that more or less dissatisfaction prevailed in connection with leaking cars and repairs of same and he suggested that the railroad be asked to have available records showing a route history of each car in order to be able to check up losses through such cause. The question of measurement of grain in cars was brought up, and the method of determining contents of cars was explained by Mr. Jones. There was some diversity of opinion expressed regarding the use of the shortage bond required by some companies of their buyers. Mr. Law, representing the country buyers, declared that undue advantage was likely to occur by its continuation. It was suggested that any claims arising from the use of this bond be turned over to the Grain Commission for settlement. Mr. Rice Jones thought if the companies and buyers in country points would get together and discuss the matter a satisfactory agreement on this important question could be reached.

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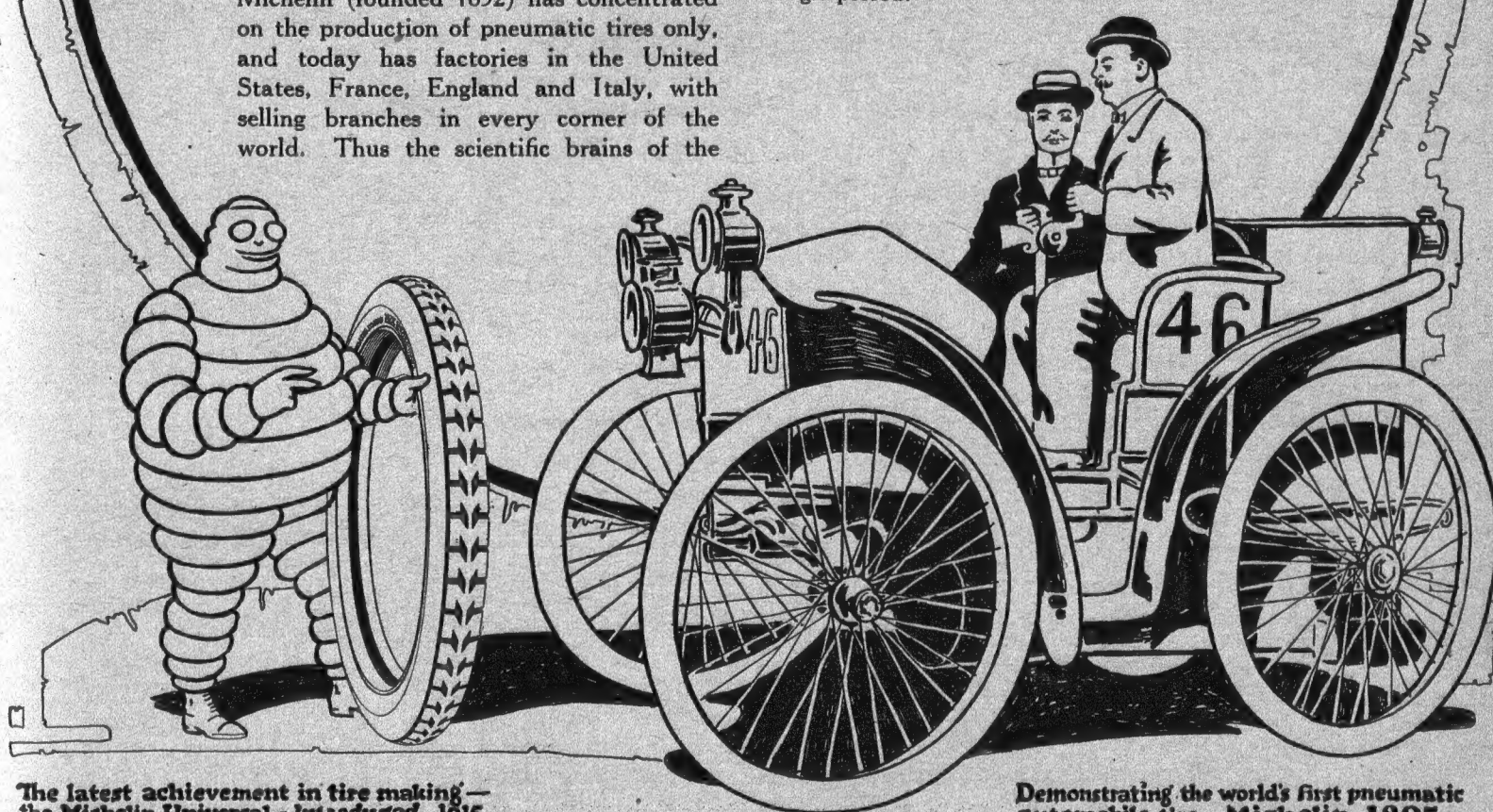
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